

Reports for the year 1889 of the statistical committee and the medical superintendents of the infectious hospitals and imbecile asylums, also of the ambulance & training ship "Exmouth" committees (4th year of issue) / Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Contributors

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Metropolitan Asylums Board.

REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1889

OF THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

AND THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

OF THE

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS AND IMBECILE ASYLUMS,

ALSO OF THE

AMBULANCE AND TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH" COMMITTEES,

(4th Year of Issue.)

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METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

R E P O R T S

FOR THE YEAR

1889

OF THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

AND THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

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INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS AND IMBECILE ASYLUMS,

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(4th Year of issue.)

LONDON:
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METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1883

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS

MANAGEMENT & TRAINING OF "MORPHINE" COMMITTEES

ON THE 10th

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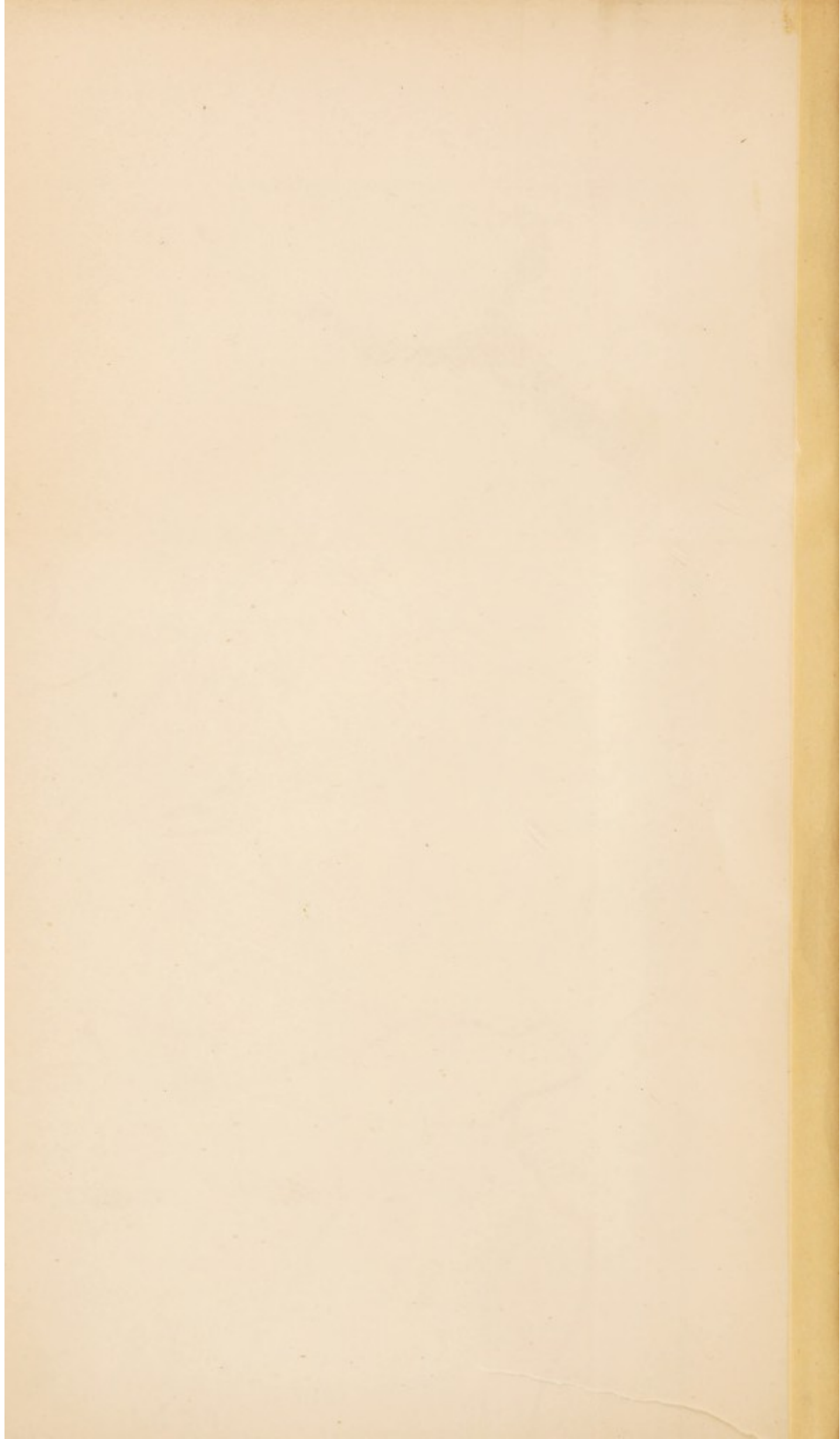
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MAP
OF
LONDON

SHOWING
THE SEVERAL POOR LAW UNIONS AND PARISHES
COMPRISED IN THE
Metropolitan Board's District.

The spots represent **SCARLET FEVER PATIENTS** admitted into the Metropolitan Board's Hospitals during the year 1852.
Singularities of the Board shown thus: **E. Hospital.**
Ambulance Stations thus: **+**
Ambulance Depots thus: **-**





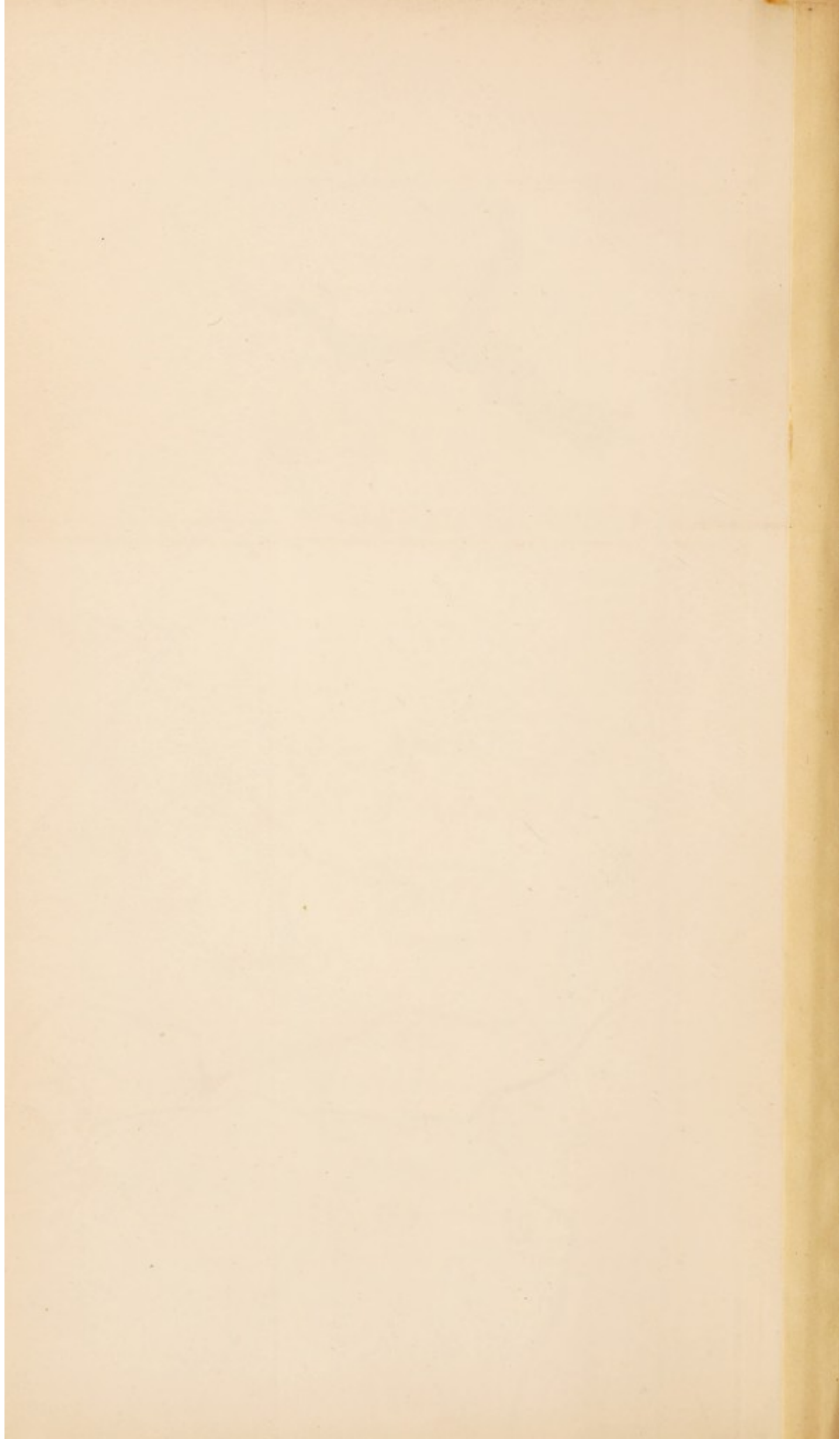
MAP OF LONDON

SHOWING
THE SEVERAL POOR LAW UNIONS AND PARISHES
COMPRISED IN THE
Metropolitan Sanitary Board's District.

The spots represent DYPHTHERIA PATIENTS admitted into the Metropolitan Sanitary Board's Hospitals during the year 1849.
Hospitals of the Board are thus ■ & Hospital.
Parochial Churches thus +
Parochial Schools thus +



London: G.W. Bacon & Co. 117 Strand.



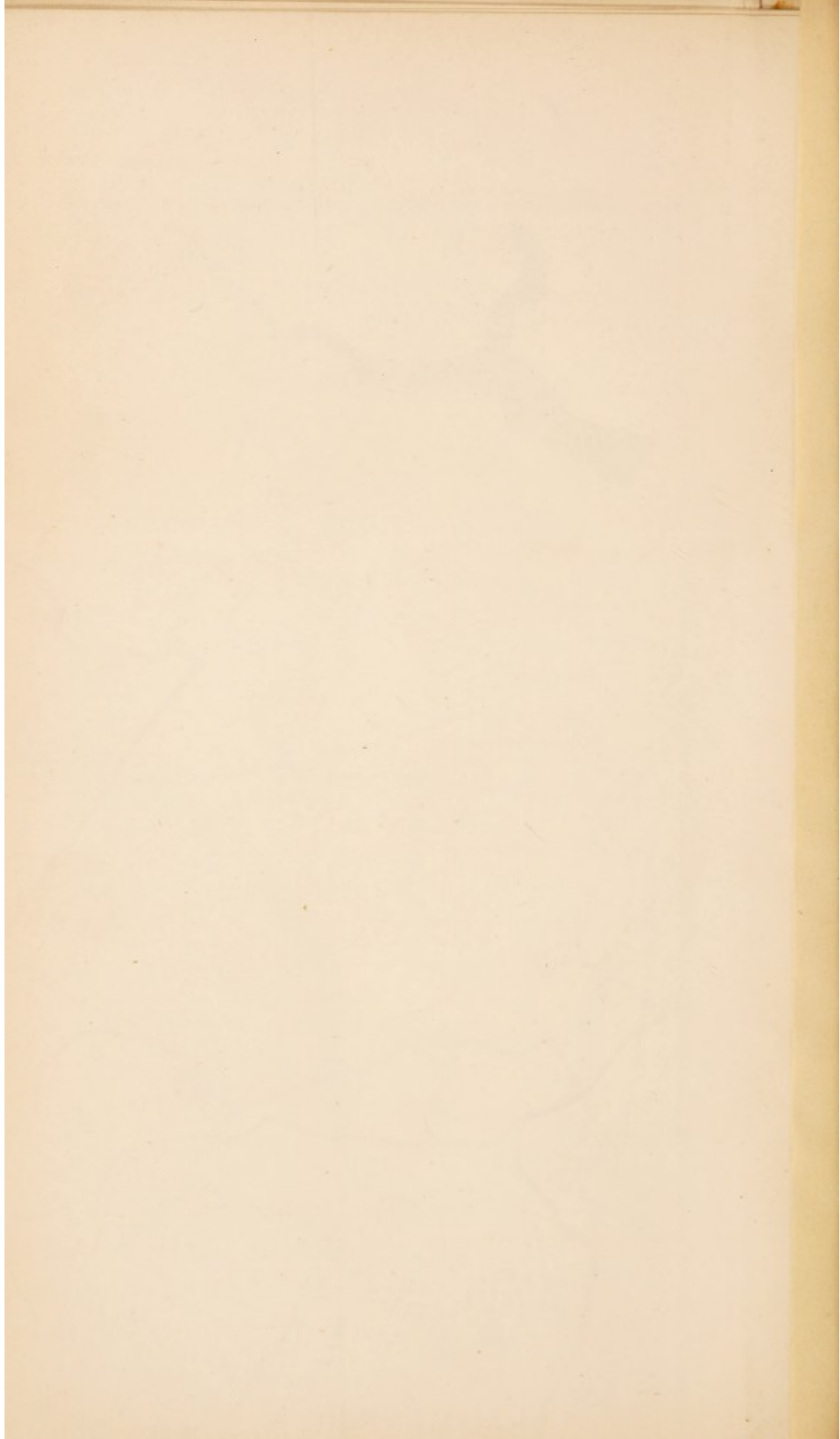
MAP OF LONDON

SHOWING
THE SEVERAL POOR LAW UNIONS AND PARISHES
COMPRISED IN THE
Metropolitan Asylum Board's District.

The spots represent DYPHTHERIA PATIENTS admitted into the Asylum Board's Hospitals during the year 1852.
Hospitals of the District are marked with a red square. ■ Hospital.
Asylum Asylums marked with a cross. +
Asylum Asylums marked with a cross. +



London, J.W. Baynes & Co. 127 Strand.

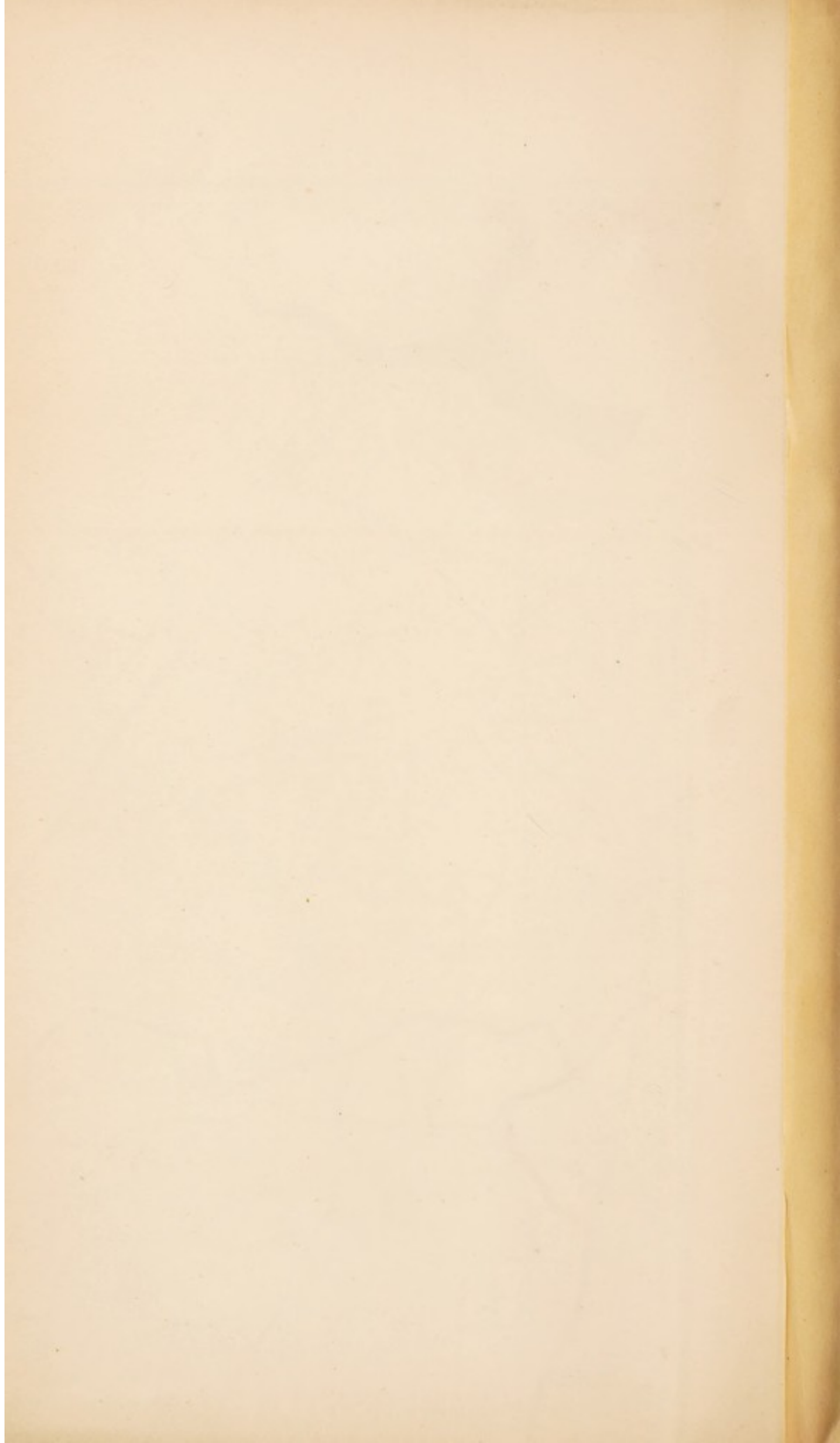


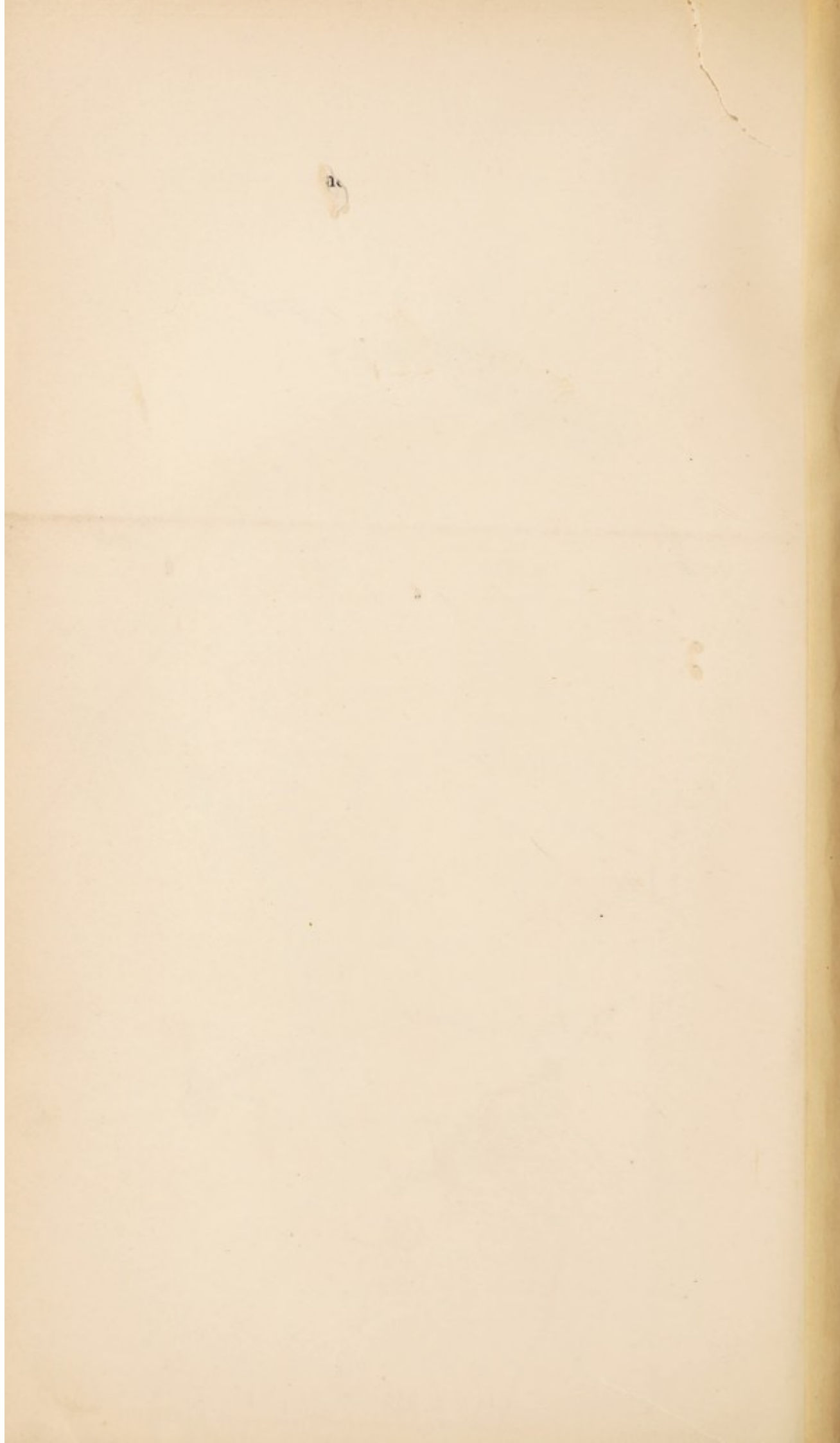
MAP
OF
LONDON

SHOWING
THE SEVERAL POOR LAW UNIONS AND PARISHES
COMPRISED IN THE
Metropolitan Asylum Board's District.

The spots represent **Typhus Fever Patients** admitted into the Asylum Board's Hospital during the year 1863.
Hospitals of the Board shown thus **■** Hospital.
Ambulance Stations thus **+**
Ambulance Depots thus **+**







Metropolitan Asylums Board.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889, BEING THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

*To the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.*

23rd May, 1890.

In submitting its Report for the year 1889, the Committee desires to express its satisfaction that the Local Government Board have been able to obtain the authority of Parliament to the admission into the Managers' hospitals of any persons, irrespective of their means, who may be suffering from smallpox, diphtheria, or fever, and to the conveyance in the Managers' ambulances to other places than the Managers' hospitals of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder. These additional powers give increased importance to the statistics collated by the Committee.

The circumstances which rendered necessary the passing of these measures will be found fully detailed in the valuable Report of the Ambulance Committee, p. 125.

A further important addition to the legislative measures for the protection of the public health has been made by the passing of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. The Committee, in former reports, drew attention to the urgent necessity for extending to the Metropolis a system of compulsory notification of infectious disease similar to that which existed, and had been found to work advantageously, in many of the large provincial towns.

Section 10 of the Act now in operation provides that:—

“Where a medical officer of health receives, in pursuance of this Act, a certificate of a medical practitioner relating to a patient within the Metropolitan Asylum District, he shall within twelve hours after such receipt forward a copy thereof to the Managers of that District, and those Managers shall repay to the local authority the amounts paid by that authority in respect of those certificates of which copies have been sent to the Managers as required by this section, and shall repay those amounts out of the fund out of which the general expenses of the Managers are paid. The Managers shall send weekly to the London County Council such return of the infectious diseases of which they receive certificates in pursuance of this Act as the London County Council from time to time require.”

A careful study of the working of the Act has led the Committee to the conclusion that certain amendments are urgently required. It is hardly necessary to observe that provisions which may be regarded as entirely sufficient and satisfactory in provincial towns, may fail to be so in the Metropolis, with its immense population and large number of independent local authorities.

The Committee considers that the form of medical certificate should contain, in addition to the name and address of the patient and the disease from which he suffers, particulars as to the sex and age of the patient, the address of the certifying medical practitioner, and whether the patient is attended by the practitioner in his private practice or in his practice as medical officer of any public body or institution. The Committee is also of opinion that the exemptions under the Act considerably diminish its value. Suggestions for its amendment in these particulars have accordingly been made by the Managers to the Local Government Board on the Committee's recommendation.

The following is a return of the cases notified since the Act came into force on the 30th October up to the 29th December, 1889, which is obviously incomplete owing to the difficulties attendant upon first putting the Act into operation :—

Local Authorities in whose Districts the cases were resident.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Continued Fever.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	TOTALS.	Enumerated POPULATION in 1881.
WEST.													
Paddington	57	...	...	33	2	2	10	...	12	1	117	107,218
Kensington	2	86	...	...	50	4	1	21	...	28	...	192	163,151
Hammersmith	84	...	...	48	1	2	17	...	9	...	161	71,939
Fulham	118	1	...	3	3	1	9	...	12	4	151	42,900
Chelsea	62	...	...	19	2	...	13	...	25	2	123	88,128
St. George's, Hanover Square	24	1	...	6	2	3	8	...	9	...	53	89,573
Westminster	59,926
St. James, Westminster	21	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	1	1	37	29,941
NORTH.													
Marylebone	22	...	...	14	3	1	22	...	26	2	90	154,910
Hampstead	26	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	3	...	53	45,452
Pancras	124	1	...	58	5	1	38	...	68	1	296	236,258
Islington	236	...	...	60	11	7	71	...	58	2	445	282,865
Hackney	185	...	...	62	12	2	40	...	42	3	346	186,462
CENTRAL.													
St. Giles	7	...	...	5	1	...	16	...	13	...	42	45,382
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	4	1	...	9	...	1	...	15	17,508
Strand	6	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	2	...	17	32,587
Holborn	22	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	10	...	44	36,189
Clerkenwell	46	...	...	19	...	1	15	...	9	1	91	69,076
St. Luke's, Middlesex	55	...	...	3	3	1	6	...	10	...	78	46,849
London, City of	29	...	...	6	...	...	9	...	6	...	50	50,401
EAST.													
Shoreditch	187	...	...	38	10	2	33	...	22	4	296	126,591
Bethnal Green	82	...	1	39	12	4	33	...	33	1	205	126,961
Whitechapel	18	...	...	8	4	...	4	...	13	...	47	71,314
St. George-in-the-East	28	...	...	15	1	...	2	...	13	1	60	47,157
Limehouse	63	...	...	13	2	3	14	...	14	...	109	58,543
Mile End Old Town	123	...	...	29	5	...	16	1	13	2	189	105,613
Poplar	111	...	...	38	9	5	50	...	32	1	246	156,510
SOUTH.													
St. Saviour, Southwark	52	...	...	6	6	...	3	...	5	...	72	28,662
St. George, Southwark	75	...	...	4	2	...	11	...	19	...	111	58,652
Newington	1	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	107,850
St. Olave, Southwark	31	4	...	1	3	...	2	...	6	...	47	11,956
Bermondsey	126	7	...	9	3	...	20	...	20	1	186	86,652
Rotherhithe	22	2	...	23	1	...	9	...	14	...	71	36,024
Lambeth	364	...	2	92	18	16	34	...	72	4	602	253,699
Battersea	99	...	...	80	2	1	27	...	66	1	276	107,262
Wandsworth	1	71	...	...	26	...	...	17	...	23	3	141	103,172
Camberwell	2	318	...	...	71	2	...	35	...	41	1	470	186,593
Greenwich	1	136	1	...	41	3	...	22	...	33	5	242	131,233
Lewisham (excluding Penge)	71	...	1	9	2	...	10	...	7	...	100	53,065
Woolwich	1	19	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	3	1	30	36,665
Plumstead	62	...	...	19	2	...	7	...	15	1	106	63,663
Grand Totals	8	3,301	17	4	981	142	54	683	1	808	43	6,042	3,814,552

The Committee draws attention to the fact that the tables on pp. 52-55 of this volume, as also the spotted maps at the beginning of the Report, refer only to admissions into the hospitals of the Board. Both tables and maps are

divided according to the boundaries of the parishes and unions responsible for the maintenance of the patients. The above return of cases notified is, however, arranged according to the areas of the local authorities (vestries and district boards) which, in some cases, are not conterminous with the areas of the parishes and unions.

When the notification of cases is more complete than at present, the Committee hopes to be in a position to have maps prepared which will show, not the admissions to hospital only, but the total number of cases which have been notified.

The Committee proposes to offer remarks upon the following subjects dealt with in this volume:—

- I. Fever—Medical Superintendents' Annual Reports (pp. 25 to 45).
Statistics (pp. 48 to 65).
- II. Smallpox—Medical Superintendents' Annual Report (pp. 46 to 47).
Statistics (pp. 66 to 75).
- III. Maps "spotted" to show localities from which patients were admitted to the Managers' Hospitals (see beginning of Report.)
- IV. Statistics of the total numbers of Fever and Smallpox patients admitted into the Managers' Hospitals since their establishment (pp. 17 to 21).
- V. Imbeciles—Medical Superintendents' Annual Reports (pp. 76 to 115).
Statistics (pp. 86 to 124).
- VI. Ambulance Work—Ambulance Committee's Annual Report (pp. 125 to 138).
- VII. Training Ship "Exmouth" Committee's and Captain Superintendent's Annual Reports (pp. 139 to 160).
- VIII. Summary showing numbers of Patients and Boys under care of Managers since they first commenced their operations (p. 24).

I. FEVER.

The following are a few points in the Reports and Statistics of the Medical Superintendents of the Fever Hospitals to which the Committee wishes to refer:—

- (a) ILLNESSES OF STAFF.—The following is a summary of the returns submitted by the Medical Superintendents of the several Hospitals, showing the total number of members of the Staff warded on

account of diseases presumably contracted in the performance of their duties :—

Return of Nurses and other Officers who contracted Fevers during 1889.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS.	Number of days warded.	Nature of Illness.	RESULT.
2 Nurses... ..	91	Scarlet Fever	1 recovered ; 1 remained warded at end of year.
7 Assistant Nurses	395	„ „	Recovered (includes 1 attacked in 1888 ; 1 attacked in 1889 remained warded).
15 Ward Servants ...	776	„ „	Recovered.
1 Assistant Nurse...	23	Rötheln	„
1 Assistant Medical Officer	5	Diphtheria	Died.
2 Nurses... ..	53	„	Recovered.
4 Assistant Nurses	85	„	1 died ; remainder recovered
7 Ward Servants ...	207	„	Recovered.
1 Medical Superintendent (Dr. Collie)	46	Diphtheritic Sore Throat	„
1 Assistant Medical Officer (Female)	15	„ „	„
1 Nurse	81	Enteric Fever	„
1 Assistant Nurse...	80	„ „	„
1 Ward Servant ...	70	„ „	„
1 Nurse	8	Febricula	„
4 Assistant Nurses	30	„	„
49	1,965		

The number of the Staff warded in 1888 was 48, for a total of 2,317 days.

(b) DIPHTHERIA.—The Managers' Hospitals were first opened for the reception of Diphtheria cases in the latter part of October, 1888, and up to the end of that year 99 cases had been received. During the year 1889 the admissions were 722.

Drs. Gayton, Sweeting, and MacCombie submit lists of cases of Scarlet fever which have been complicated with Diphtheria.

The effects of aggregating a number of cases of this disease on one site is a subject which has engaged the special attention of Dr. Sweeting. The Committee desires to draw the Managers' particular attention to the evidence advanced by him of an increased prevalence of throat-illness amongst scarlet fever cases since the reception into hospital of diphtheria cases. He states that “the whole question of this close inter-relation of scarlet fever and diphtheria would seem to be one calling for immediate skilled scientific enquiry.”

(e) STATISTICS (FEVER).—On the 31st December, 1888, there were 853 patients remaining under treatment in the several hospitals. The number continuing to decrease, the Northern Hospital was closed on the 24th March.

In the latter part of July the usual increase in the number of admissions commenced, and by the 22nd August the total number of patients under treatment had attained 1,000. The increase continuing, the Managers reopened, in succession, the Northern Hospital and the South-Western Hospital. The latter Hospital had been closed since the 12th April, 1888.

The total number of cases under treatment during the year was 6,625.

The total admissions were 5,772, as compared with 5,152 in 1888, and 6,537 in 1887.

The total discharges were 4,100, and the deaths were 736.

The total mortality was 13·87 per cent., including cases dying within 48 hours after admission, and those dying from concurrent maladies.

Summary of Tables I. (p. 49).—Of the total admissions 4,518, or 78 per cent., were Scarlet fever cases, and 722, or 12 per cent., were Diphtheria cases.

The total number of Scarlet fever cases under treatment was 5,259, of which 3,378 were discharged and 366 died, giving a mortality of 8·85 per cent.

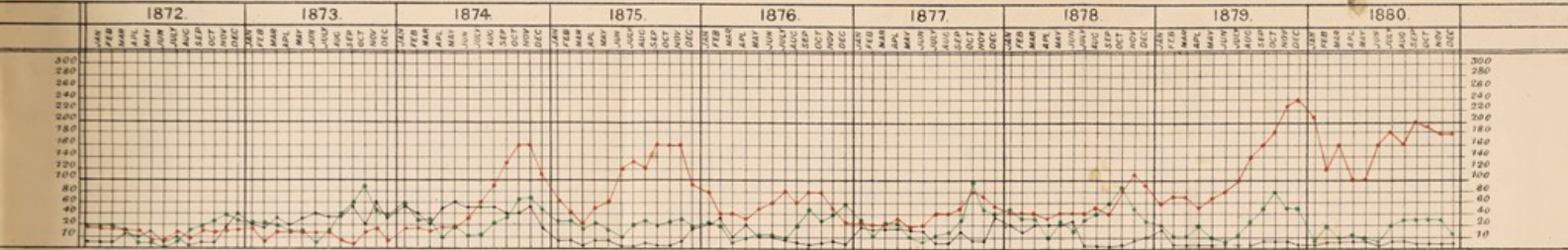
Of Diphtheria cases 765 were under treatment, 353 were discharged and 275 died, a mortality of 40·74 per cent.

Of Enteric fever cases there were 342 under treatment, 290 admissions, 210 discharges, and 41 deaths, the mortality per cent. being 15·15.

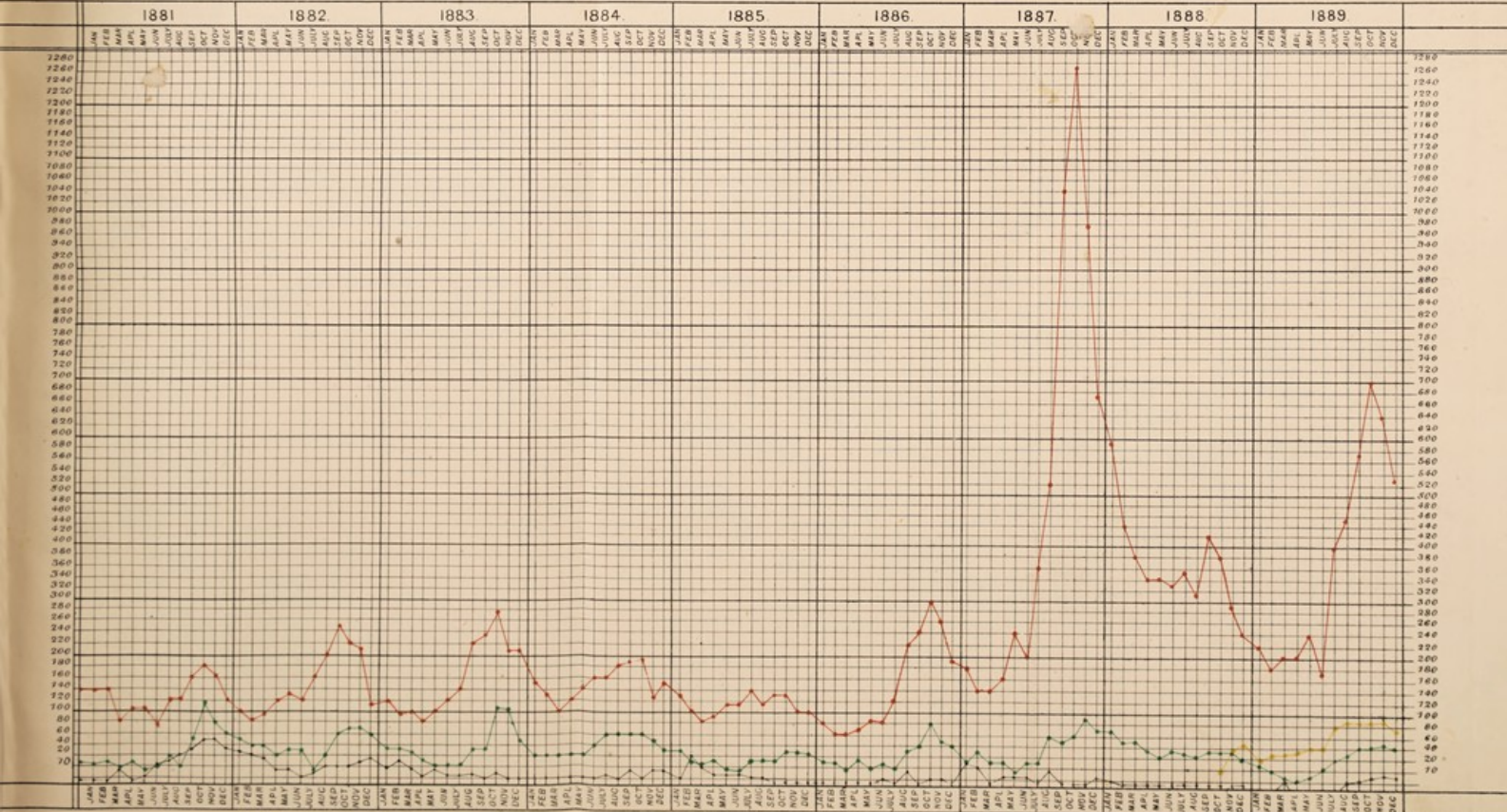
Of Typhus fever there were 23 cases admitted, of which 9 were discharged and 6 died, the mortality being at the rate of 31·57 per cent. All these cases, with the exception of 3 admitted into the Eastern Hospital, were treated at the South-Eastern Hospital, and the Medical Superintendent (Dr. MacCombie) in his report (p. 41) gives particulars as to the localities from which they were admitted.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

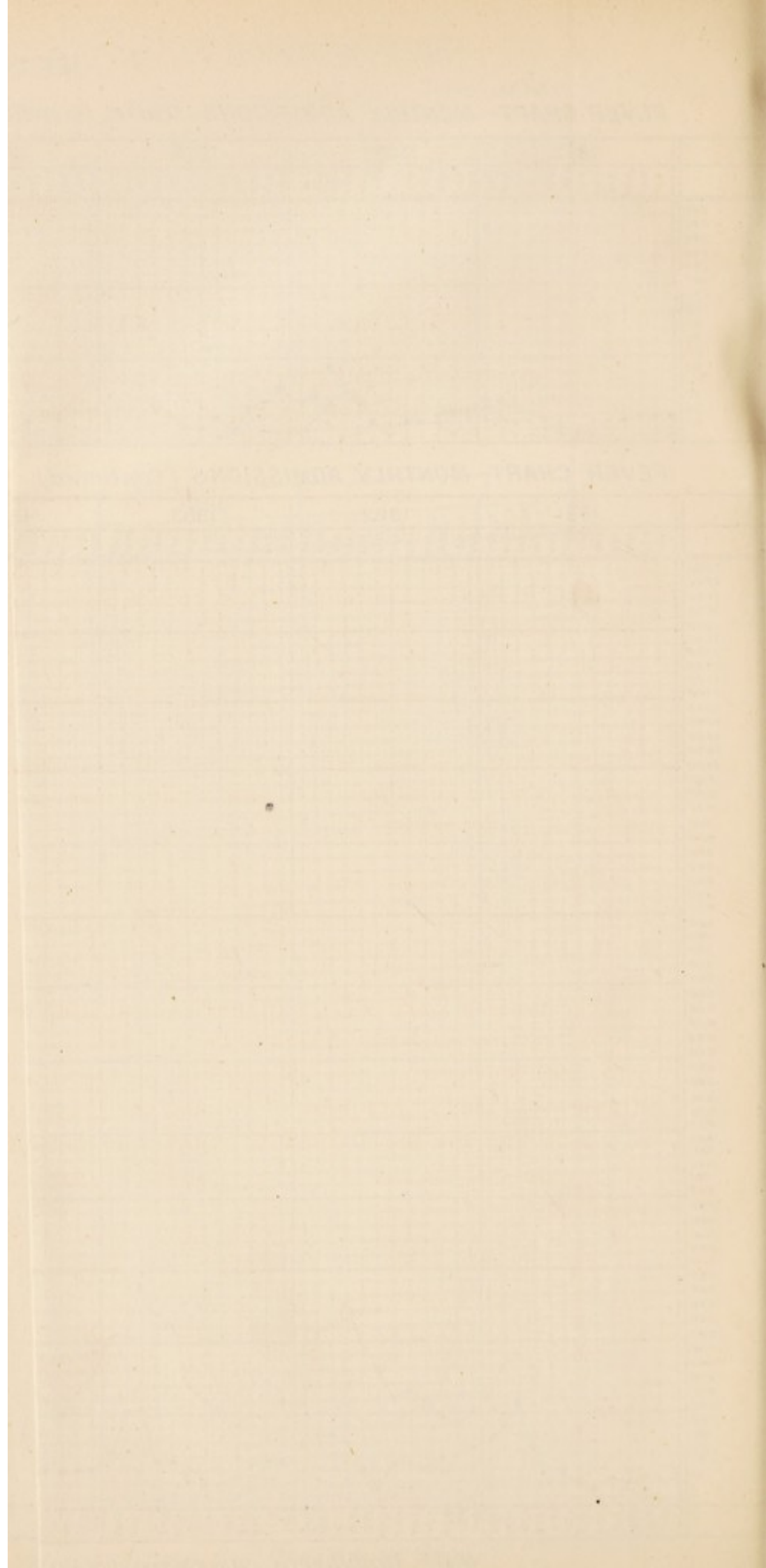
FEVER CHART- MONTHLY ADMISSIONS-Scarlet fever-Red line Enteric fever-Green line Typhus fever-Black line Diphtheria-Yellow line



FEVER CHART- MONTHLY ADMISSIONS (Continued).



NOTE-Diphtheria cases were not admitted into the Board's Hospitals until the 23rd October 1888.



Of cases of "other diseases" (see Table IX., p. 65, for particulars), there were 236 under treatment, 219 admissions, 150 discharges, and 48 deaths, giving a mortality of 23·02.

Summary of Tables II. (p. 51).—The monthly admissions of all cases were lowest in June, and highest in October.

The accompanying chart shows the monthly admissions of each kind of Fever, from the date of opening of the first of the Managers' Hospitals in 1872 to the end of 1889.

By far the greater number of patients admitted were Scarlet fever cases. During the 18 years the admissions from this disease fell to the minimum four times in February, four times in March, five times in April, three times in June, once in September, and in 1888 in December; while the maximum number was attained once in January (1888), once in July, three times in September, eight times in October, three times in November, and twice in December.

Summary of Tables III. (p. 55).—It will be observed that Scarlet fever and Diphtheria cases were admitted from every Parish and Union in the district.

Typhus Fever cases came, one each from Hackney Union, Bethnal Green Parish, Hamlet of Mile End Old Town, and Wandsworth and Clapham Union, and 19 from St. Olave's Union.

Summary of Tables IV. (p. 57).—This Table shows the Scarlet fever admissions and deaths at various ages. Up to the year 1888 it had been the custom to give the aggregate admissions and deaths of patients in the first five years of life, but the Committee being of opinion that the Table would be much more valuable if the figures were given for each of such years separately, it was arranged accordingly.

The following Table is a summary of the Tables in this and previous Annual Reports:—

SCARLET FEVER.—TABLE showing Mortality at various ages of 30,306 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 1 ...	39	11	28·20	36	13	36·11	75	24	32·00
1 to 2 ...	138	51	36·95	150	49	32·66	288	100	34·72
2 to 3 ...	297	74	24·91	301	74	24·58	598	148	24·74
3 to 4 ...	479	89	18·58	391	68	17·39	870	157	18·04
4 to 5 ...	475	58	12·21	459	59	12·85	934	117	12·52
Totals	1,428	283	19·81	1,337	263	19·67	2,765	546	19·74
Under 5 ...	4,308	937	21·75	4,219	853	20·21	8,527	1,790	20·99
5 to 10 ...	5,882	486	8·26	6,463	484	7·48	12,345	970	7·85
10 to 15 ...	2,323	98	4·21	2,718	112	4·12	5,041	210	4·16
15 to 20 ...	966	51	5·27	1,238	38	3·06	2,204	89	4·03
20 to 25 ...	430	17	3·95	674	23	3·41	1,104	40	3·62
25 to 30 ...	197	12	6·09	341	13	3·81	538	25	4·64
30 to 35 ...	121	9	7·43	178	12	6·74	299	21	7·02
35 to 40 ...	47	6	12·76	93	5	5·37	140	11	7·85
40 to 45 ...	30	5	16·66	31	1	3·22	61	6	9·83
45 to 50 ...	5	...	...	18	1	5·55	23	1	4·34
50 to 55 ...	10	1	10·00	10	...	...	20	1	5·00
55 to 60 ...	1	1	100·00	1	...	...	2	1	50·00
And upwards	...	...	...	2	1	50·00	2	1	50·00
Totals	14,320	1,623	11·34	15,986	1,543	9·65	30,306	3,166	10·44

N.B.—(1) The figures for each age-period from under 1 to 5 years relate only to the cases admitted during the years 1888-9.

(2) The above table includes deaths within 48 hours after admission, as well as deaths from inter-current maladies.

The total number of cases (30,306) does not correspond with the total number of Scarlet fever cases admitted into the hospitals as shown by the return on p. 18, because, in returns for some of the earlier years, convalescent cases transferred from one hospital to another were included as fresh cases, and such returns have, of course, been excluded from this Table.

Summary of Tables V. (p. 58) shows the complications observed in scarlet fever cases.

Summary of Tables VI. (p. 61) shows the admissions and deaths at various ages of Diphtheria cases. In the following Table the cases admitted during 1888 have been added to those admitted during the past year:—

DIPHTHERIA.—TABLE showing Mortality at various ages of 821 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 1 ...	10	5	50·00	10	2	20·00	20	7	35·00
1 to 2 ...	23	17	73·91	24	21	87·50	47	38	80·85
2 to 3 ...	40	24	60·00	30	19	63·33	70	43	61·42
3 to 4 ...	48	27	56·25	48	35	72·91	96	62	64·58
4 to 5 ...	40	17	42·50	61	20	32·78	101	37	36·63
5 to 10 ...	129	45	34·88	133	55	41·35	262	100	38·16
10 to 15 ...	42	10	23·80	54	7	12·96	96	17	17·70
15 to 20 ...	22	2	9·09	35	5	14·28	57	7	12·27
20 to 25 ...	11	3	27·27	29	2	6·89	40	5	12·50
25 to 30 ...	4	1	25·00	9	...	...	13	1	7·69
30 to 35 ...	2	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...
35 to 40 ...	2	...	...	5	1	20·00	7	1	14·28
40 to 45 ...	4	1	25·00	1	...	...	5	1	20·00
45 to 50 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
50 to 55 ...	...	...	...	1	1	100·00	1	1	100·00
55 to 60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	377	152	40·31	444	168	37·83	821	320	38·97

Summary of Tables VIa. (p. 61) shows the complications observed in Diphtheria cases.

Summary of Tables VII. (p. 62) shows the admissions and deaths, at various ages, of Enteric fever cases.

The following Table is a summary of the Tables in this and previous Annual Reports:—

ENTERIC FEVER.—TABLE showing Mortality at various ages of 6,462 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 5 ...	90	13	14·44	89	12	13·48	179	25	13·96
5 to 10 ...	420	39	9·28	407	32	7·86	827	71	8·58
10 to 15 ...	835	79	9·46	695	127	18·27	1,530	206	13·46
15 to 20 ...	772	118	15·28	734	160	21·79	1,506	278	18·45
20 to 25 ...	476	110	23·10	499	87	17·43	975	197	20·20
25 to 30 ...	360	82	22·77	277	65	23·46	637	147	23·09
30 to 35 ...	184	56	30·43	175	38	21·71	359	94	26·18
35 to 40 ...	106	30	28·30	110	25	22·72	216	55	25·46
40 to 45 ...	66	15	22·72	54	12	22·22	120	27	22·50
45 to 50 ...	28	12	42·85	36	7	19·44	64	19	29·68
50 to 55 ...	13	8	61·53	16	3	18·75	29	11	37·93
55 to 60 ...	5	2	40·00	5	3	60·00	10	5	50·00
And upwards	6	3	50·00	4	1	25·00	10	4	40·00
Totals ...	3,361	567	16·86	3,101	572	18·44	6,462	1,139	17·62

N.B.—The above table includes deaths within 48 hours after admission, as well as deaths from intercurrent maladies

Summary of Tables VIIa. (p. 63) shows the complications observed in Enteric fever cases.

Table VIII. contains the admissions and deaths of Typhus fever cases at the Eastern and South-Eastern Hospitals, the three cases treated at the former hospital being distinguished by stars.

The following Table is a summary of the Tables in this and former Annual Reports:—

TYPHUS FEVER.—TABLE showing Mortality at various ages of 2,105 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 5 ...	38	1	2·63	47	1	2·12	85	2	2·35
5 to 10 ...	102	1	0·98	138	...	...	240	1	0·41
10 to 15 ...	166	3	1·80	202	11	5·00	368	14	3·80
15 to 20 ...	158	10	6·32	190	18	9·47	348	28	8·04
20 to 25 ...	118	27	22·88	121	22	18·18	239	49	20·50
25 to 30 ...	73	19	26·02	78	14	17·95	151	33	28·47
30 to 35 ...	75	25	33·33	83	22	26·50	158	47	29·74
35 to 40 ...	53	25	47·17	73	20	27·39	126	45	35·71
40 to 45 ...	73	45	61·64	94	35	37·23	167	80	47·90
45 to 50 ...	42	21	50·00	53	21	39·62	95	42	44·21
50 to 55 ...	22	15	68·18	37	20	54·05	59	35	59·32
55 to 60 ...	14	9	64·28	18	15	83·33	32	24	75·00
And upwards	15	12	80·00	22	15	68·18	37	27	72·97
Totals ...	949	213	22·44	1,156	214	18·51	2,105	427	20·28

N.B.—The above table includes deaths within 48 hours after admission, as well as deaths from intercurrent maladies.

Summary of Tables IX. (p. 65.)—Of the cases of diseases wrongly diagnosed as Fevers admissible to the Managers' hospitals, the largest numbers were, as usual, of measles, pneumonia, and tonsillitis.

In previous reports the Committee has remarked on the large proportion of the mistakes made in the diagnoses of cases certified for removal to the Managers' hospitals. In the table now under consideration these amount to 181 during the year, after deducting the 31 cases of febricula. There were also 26 patients removed who were certified to be suffering from smallpox; on examination at the South-Eastern Hospital, 15 were found to have chickenpox, 3 measles, 1 rheumatism, and 2 chronic skin disease.

Probably similar mistakes will continue to occur in the future, until improved facilities can be afforded to medical students for

the clinical observation and study of smallpox and fevers. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction that the Committee has observed that a scheme, with this object in view, is in course of preparation by the Managers, in conjunction with the Local Government Board and the Royal College of Physicians.

II. SMALLPOX.

Only five Smallpox cases were admitted, four were discharged recovered, and one remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Of these five cases three contracted the disease abroad, and the remaining two were resident in houses into which persons infected abroad were brought.

The usual statistical tables will be found on pp. 66 to 75.

The unprecedented immunity of London from smallpox will be at once observed on reference to the table on p. 19. The total number of cases treated in the Managers' Hospitals during the past four years is only 222, of whom 33 died.

These very satisfactory results confirm the view taken by the Committee two years ago, to the effect that the rapid and systematic removal from crowded districts of infected persons, each of whom might have become a centre of contagion, is an important factor in stamping out smallpox from the Metropolitan population. The notification of cases will also greatly facilitate the action of the Managers in this direction.

III. SPOTTED MAPS.

The Committee draws special attention to the complete series of "spot" maps at the beginning of this report. These have been prepared by the Committee, and show the places from which patients suffering from scarlet, enteric, and typhus fevers, diphtheria, and smallpox were removed to the Managers' Hospitals during the past year.

IV. STATISTICS OF PAST YEARS.

The following returns show the annual admissions and deaths of patients at the Managers' Fever and Smallpox Hospitals, with the mortality per cent. since the establishment of the first hospital in 1870, together with extracts from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries, showing the annual mortality per 1,000 persons living of the population of the Metropolis from scarlet, typhus, and enteric fevers, and smallpox, and the average annual mortality from those diseases for certain specified years before and since the establishment of the Managers' hospitals : —

RETURN showing the Admissions and Deaths of Patients and Mortality per cent. at the Managers' FEVER HOSPITALS during each Year since the opening of the first Hospital on the 25th January, 1870, together with the Annual Mortality per 1,000 persons living of the Population of the Metropolis from Scarlet, Typhus, and Enteric Fevers, extracted from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS					DEATHS.					Mortality per cent. of Patients treated in Managers' Hospitals.				Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated Population.					
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Relapsing Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.
1870 (25th Jan. to 15th May)	...	...	...	...	218	218	...	...	...	14	14	14	12.84	...	...	...	1.88	0.10	0.15	0.30
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scarlet	...	...	...	0.58	0.11	0.12	0.27
1872 (15 months to 31st Dec., 1872)	108	...	134	279	343	864	11	...	30	70	168	168	10.78	...	23.62	21.96	0.28	0.08	0.05	0.24
1873	92	...	401	381	271	1,145	6	...	91	56	211	211	6.55	...	23.15	15.13	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.27
1874	804	...	536	435	359	2,134	89	...	106	63	342	342	12.15	...	19.62	14.87	0.77	0.12	0.09	0.26
1875	1,182	...	65	299	269	1,815	160	...	16	78	308	308	13.69	...	23.35	24.68	1.06	0.17	0.04	0.23
1876	671	...	139	288	294	1,392	90	...	28	59	248	248	12.13	...	19.31	20.34	0.65	0.11	0.04	0.22
1877	479	...	170	372	186	1,207	54	...	36	79	202	202	12.1	...	23.07	22.93	0.44	0.09	0.04	0.25
1878	679	...	168	434	233	1,564	91	...	47	100	278	278	14.34	...	26.25	20.26	0.49	0.15	0.04	0.28
1879	1,469	...	48	385	196	2,098	211	...	11	74	339	339	15.27	...	21.56	19.73	0.72	0.15	0.02	0.23
1880	1,949	...	28	248	239	2,464	242	...	6	43	328	328	12.3	...	20.68	15.63	0.82	0.14	0.02	0.19
1881	1,477	...	219	415	211	2,322	168	...	34	86	334	334	11.1	...	16.95	21.47	0.55	0.17	0.02	0.25
1882	1,850	...	148	515	354	2,867	189	...	27	104	380	380	10.37	...	16.92	20.71	0.52	0.22	0.01	0.25
1883	1,920	...	45	486	269	2,720	234	...	11	74	385	385	12.38	...	21.15	15.64	0.51	0.24	0.01	0.24
1884	1,845	...	29	493	180	2,547	234	...	5	98	392	392	12.27	...	20.00	18.82	0.35	0.24	0.01	0.23
1885	1,353	...	53	220	229	1,855	130	...	7	36	219	219	9.47	...	12.17	15.82	0.18	0.22	0.01	0.15
1886	1,780	...	10	333	74	2,197	150	...	4	47	224	224	9.4	...	42.10	14.85	0.17	0.21	0.00	0.15
1887	5,900	...	35	441	161	6,537	489	...	4	61	613	613	9.54	...	11.59	14.59	0.34	0.23	0.00	0.14
1888	4,408	...	1	450	194	5,152	501	...	...	72	60	679	9.89	...	...	14.64	0.28	0.31	0.00	0.16
1889	4,518	...	23	290	219	5,772	366	...	6	41	48	736	8.85	...	31.57	15.15	0.18	0.37	0.00	0.12
Totals	32,484	821	2,252	6,814	4,499	46,870	3,416	321	469	1,228	962	6,396	10.76	42.51	20.86	18.14	...	...	...	...
Average Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London before the opening of the Managers' Hospitals, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns:—																				
Scarlet Fever (only obtainable for 13 years), 1859 to 1871, both inclusive																				
Typhus Fever (only obtainable for 3 years), 1869 to 1871, both inclusive																				
Enteric Fever ditto ditto																				
Average Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London from Scarlet Fever during the past 13 years, and from Typhus and Enteric Fevers during the past 3 years, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns																				
Increase																				
Decrease																				

NOTE.—1. From the 1st December, 1870, to the end of September, 1871, Smallpox Cases only were admitted to the Board's Hospitals.
 2. The deaths of Fever Patients include all cases dying within 48 hours after admission, and also those due to intercurrent maladies.
 3. Diphtheria cases have only been admitted into the Managers' Hospitals since the 23rd October, 1888.
 4. The Mortalities of Patients in the Managers' Hospitals are calculated according to the Registrar-General's formula.

RETURN showing the Admissions and Deaths of Patients and Mortality per cent. at the Managers' SMALLPOX HOSPITALS during each Year since the opening of the first Hospital on the 1st December, 1870, together with the Annual Mortality per 1,000 persons living of the Population of the Metropolis from Smallpox, extracted from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			Mortality per cent. of Patients treated in Managers' Hospitals.	Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated Population.
	Smallpox.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Smallpox.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Smallpox.	Smallpox.
1st Dec., 1870, to 3rd Feb., 1871	582	...	582	97	...	97	20·81	...
1871-2 (4th Feb., 1871, to 31st Jan., 1872) }	13,139	6	13,145	2,460	...	2,460	18·95	2·42
1872-3 (year ended 31st Jan., 1873)	2,359	3	2,362	467	1	468	17·84	0·54
1873-4 (year ended 31st Jan., 1874)	174	17	191	35	...	35	17·02	0·03
1874 (11 months ended 31st Dec.)	112	8	120	10	..	10		0·02
1875	89	22	111	22	...	22		0·01
1876	2,134	16	2,150	372	1	373	21·64	0·21
1877	6,516	104	6,620	1,214	4	1,218	17·92	0·71
1878	4,558	96	4,654	824	9	833	17·99	0·39
1879	1,628	60	1,688	273	5	278	15·69	0·12
1880	1,982	50	2,032	286	2	288	15·95	0·12
1881	8,551	120	8,671	1,417	14	1,431	16·61	0·62
1882	1,799	55	1,854	260	3	263	12·96	0·11
1883	598	28	626	93	...	93	16·06	0·03
1884	6,363	204	6,567	940	3	943	15·98	0·31
1885	6,146	198	6,344	1,052	3	1,055	15·8	0·35
1886	99	33	132	22	2	24	14·86	0·01
1887	56	3	59	3	...	3		0·00
1888	62	5	67	8	...	8		0·00
1889	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	0·00
Totals	56,952	1,028	57,980	9,855	47	9,902	17·20	...
Average annual mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London during the 18 years (1853 to 1870 inclusive) before the opening of the Managers' Hospitals, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns								0·26
Average annual mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London during the past 18 years (1872 to 1889 inclusive), extracted from Registrar-General's Returns ...								0·19
Increase ... ..								...
Decrease								0·07

It will be observed that, comparing the mortality from scarlet fever during the 13 years preceding the establishment of the Managers' hospitals with the mortality during the past 13 years, the latter show an average decrease of 1·28.

The mortality rates of typhus and enteric fevers for the three years 1888-1890 inclusive show decreases of 0·17 and 0·16 respectively, as compared with the equal periods immediately preceding the opening of the Managers' hospitals.

The following table, founded on the returns of the Registrar-General, will be of interest to the Managers in relation to the history of smallpox in the metropolis. It will be seen that the annual mortality rates during the past four years have been far lower than at any period dealt with in the Registrar-General's returns :—

YEARS.	Estimated Population in the Middle of each Year.	DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.		
		Annual Total.	Annual Rate per Million of Population.	Rate per Million on Averages of Five Years.
1838	1,766,169	3,817	2,161	—
1839	1,802,751	634	352	—
1840	1,840,091	1,235	671	—
1841	1,878,205	1,053	561	—
1842	1,917,108	360	188	787
1843	1,954,041	438	224	399
1844	2,033,816	1,804	887	506
1845	2,073,298	909	438	460
1846	2,113,535	257	122	372
1847	2,202,673	955	434	421
1848	2,244,837	1,620	722	521
1849	2,287,302	521	228	389
1850	2,330,054	499	214	344
1851	2,373,081	1,062	448	409
1852	2,416,367	1,159	480	418
1853	2,459,899	211	86	291
1854	2,503,662	694	277	301
1855	2,547,639	1,039	408	340
1856	2,591,815	531	205	291
1857	2,636,174	156	59	207
1858	2,680,700	242	90	208
1859	2,725,374	1,158	425	237
1860	2,770,181	898	324	221
1861	2,815,101	217	77	195
1862	2,860,117	366	128	209
1863	2,905,210	1,996	687	328
1864	2,950,361	547	185	280
1865	2,995,551	640	214	258
1866	3,040,761	1,391	457	334
1867	3,085,971	1,345	436	396
1868	3,131,160	597	191	297
1869	3,176,308	275	87	277
1870	3,221,394	973	302	295
1871	3,267,251	7,912	2,421	688
1872	3,319,736	1,786	537	708
1873	3,373,065	113	33	676
1874	3,427,250	57	16	661
1875	3,482,306	46	12	602
1876	3,538,246	736	207	161
1877	3,595,085	2,551	709	194
1878	3,652,837	1,417	387	266
1879	3,711,517	450	120	287
1880	3,771,139	471	124	309
1881	3,831,719	2,367	617	391
1882	3,893,272	430	110	271
1883	3,955,814	136	34	201
1884	4,019,361	1,236	307	228
1885	4,083,928	1,419	347	283
1886	4,149,533	24	5	160
1887	4,215,192	9	2	139
1888	4,282,921	9	2	132
1889	4,351,738	1	0.22	71

V. IMBECILITY.

The Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums for Adult Imbeciles and the Schools for Imbecile Children will be found on pp. 76 to 85 and 111 to 115.

Attention continues to be drawn to the advanced age and feeble health of a large proportion of the patients admitted to the adult asylums. Of the total deaths during the year 41 per cent. were of patients aged 60 years and upwards, and 23 per cent. were of patients who had resided in the asylums less than twelve months.

Of the total number of 5,014 patients resident in the three adult asylums on the last day of the year, 49 per cent. were upwards of 40 years, and 31 per cent. were over 50 years of age.

If the large number of resident patients who have passed the meridian of life, be considered in connection with the considerable proportion of enfeebled patients who have been admitted in recent years, it will be evident that some rearrangement of, or addition to, the existing accommodation will be required in the near future, so as to provide for the increased number of patients needing infirmary treatment.

IMBECILITY STATISTICS.—The statistics relating to the asylums are collated and summarised on pp. 86 to 110, and those relating to the schools on pp. 116 to 124.

The numerical results of the year's work at the asylums and schools are as under:—

	Asylums.			Schools.			Grand Totals.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
On the 1st January, 1889, the several Asylums and Schools contained	2,231	2,688	4,919	341	221	562	2,572	2,909	5,481
There were admitted during the year from the several Parishes and Unions (including re-admissions)	362	314	676	94	62	156	456	376	832
Transfers	26	9	35	...	...	...	26	9	35
The total number under treatment being	2,619	3,011	5,630	435	283	718	3,054	3,294	6,348
Of that number there were discharged	72	49	121	9	8	17	81	57	138
Transferred ... ..	...	...	...	26	9	35	26	9	35
And there died	261	234	495	9	10	19	270	244	514
	333	283	616	44	27	71	377	310	687
Leaving under treatment on the 31st December, 1889	2,286	2,728	5,014	391	256	647	2,677	2,984	5,661

The average numbers resident during the year were:—of adult imbeciles, 2,284 males and 2,721 females; and of imbecile children, 365 males and 249 females—total, 2,649 males and 2,970 females; grand total, 5,619.

Of the admissions at the Darenth adult asylum, 35 (26 males and 9 females) were patients over 16 years of age transferred thereto from the Darenth schools. Of that number 21 had, and 14 had not, improved during their residence in the latter institution.

VI. AMBULANCE WORK.

The Report of the Ambulance Committee is entered on pp. 125 to 138.

Since the establishment of the Land Ambulance Service in 1881, 40,868 Fever and Smallpox patients have been removed from their homes to the various hospitals, and 12,900 recovered patients have been removed from the hospitals to their homes. From 1884 to the end of 1889, 4,864 Smallpox patients had been transferred from the London hospitals to the Managers' wharves on the river Thames, *en route* for the Hospital Ships at Long Reach. Further, since September, 1887, 5,979 convalescing Fever patients have been transferred from the London hospitals to, principally, the Northern Hospital, and 5,170 recovered patients have been brought back to London from Winchmore Hill. During 1889 four patients were conveyed to other places than the Managers' hospitals. In all 69,786 removals have been effected since the establishment of this service.

The River Ambulance Service was not established until the outbreak of the last smallpox epidemic in February, 1884. From that date until the end of 1889 the ambulance steamers have carried 11,311 smallpox patients to the hospital ships, and have brought back 10,333 recovered patients.

The total removals effected by the Land and River Ambulances number 91,430, without including the conveyance of visitors to patients, staff, &c.

These removals have been carried out in all weathers and throughout all seasons of the year, and to a great extent during the night, without detriment to the patients, and without serious accident or mishap to any person.

The Committee has thought it desirable to reprint the accompanying map, amended to date, showing the Managers' hospital and ambulance organization.

VII. TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

The reports of the Committee and Captain-Superintendent will be found on pp. 139 to pp. 160.

Since the destruction in December, 1875, of the "Goliath" by fire, and the establishment of the "Exmouth" in its place, with a wider sphere of activity than was accorded to the former vessel, there have been 4,137 boys admitted on board. Of that number 1,092 have entered the Royal Navy, 1,439 were discharged for service in the Mercantile Marine (34 being enrolled in the 3rd class Naval Reserve), 493 have entered Her Majesty's Army as musicians, 8 were discharged to situations on land (3 of whom subsequently went to sea); 558 were discharged to their respective Unions for various reasons, by orders of the Boards of Guardians; and 21 have died.

At the end of the past year 526 boys still remained under training.

VIII. SUMMARY.

In conclusion, the Committee submits the following brief summary of the numbers of Infectious Patients, Imbeciles (Adult and Children), and Boys who have been under the care of the Managers in the several Hospitals, Asylums, and Training Ship "Exmouth" since the opening of the first Institution (the Temporary Hospital for Relapsing Fever at Hampstead) in 1870:—

INSTITUTIONS.	Admitted direct from Homes or Parishes and Unions.	Numbers remaining in the various Institutions, 31st Dec., 1889.
Fever Hospitals	46,870	1,789
Smallpox Hospitals	57,980	1
Asylums for Adult Imbeciles	*14,528	5,014
Schools for Imbecile Children	*1,684	647
Training Ship "Exmouth"	4,137	526
Totals	125,199	7,977

* Re-admissions are not included.

(Signed) V. H. B. KENNETT BARRINGTON,

Chairman.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

Chief Offices: Norfolk House, Norfolk Street,
Strand, W.C.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE SEVERAL INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS FOR
THE YEAR 1889.

No. 1.

REPORT OF DR. ALEXANDER COLLIE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE EASTERN HOSPITALS.

(For Statistics, see pp. 48 to 65.)

EASTERN HOSPITALS,
THE GROVE, HOMERTON, E.,
March, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

During the year 1889, 2,091 cases were treated at these Hospitals. Of these, 803 were discharged recovered, 667 were discharged to other Hospitals of the Board, and 306 died.

Of these cases, 1,423 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 1,233 of which were admitted direct from their homes, and 15 from other Hospitals of the Board.

Of these, 507 were discharged recovered, and 619 to other Hospitals of the Board. Of these Scarlet Fever cases 113 died—a mortality of 9·19 per cent.

Of Diphtheria, 371 cases were treated during the year, 359 of which were removed direct from their homes, 118 were discharged recovered, 48 were discharged to other Hospitals of the Board, and 149 died—a mortality of 44·21 per cent. Tracheotomy was performed in 24 cases, 4 of which survived.

Of Enteric Fever, 192 cases were treated during the year, 165 of which were removed direct from their homes, 123 were discharged recovered, and 20 died—a mortality of 12·98 per cent.

Of Typhus cases, 3 were admitted direct from their homes, of which all died.

Of disease not ordinarily termed Fever, 102 cases were treated, 95 of which were admitted direct from their homes, 55 were discharged recovered, and 21 died—a mortality of 24·57 per cent.

I enclose the ordinary statistics.

I also enclose a list of cases of illness amongst the staff during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALEX. COLLIE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 2.

REPORT OF DR. WILLIAM GAYTON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 48 to 65.)

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL,
HAVERSTOCK HILL,
January, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

Once again it becomes my pleasing duty to lay before you a brief record of the work of this Hospital during the year just completed—one notably in which a measure of the greatest possible advantage was passed, whereby means can be adopted as speedily as possible to aid sufferers in their difficulty, and further, to prevent the extension of infectious diseases. It is self-evident that in order to enforce due isolation and disinfection in cases of preventable disease, the notification of every such case to the sanitary authority is an imperative necessity; for the more quickly means are taken, the less time is allowed for the spread of infection, and thus the more easily can an outbreak be averted. Vigilance and concerted action, therefore, on the part of the public and the local authorities must necessarily go hand in hand, otherwise the suppression of infectious fevers becomes an almost hopeless task. Not only also will it be for the good of society to have infectious cases immediately notified, but the complete registration of all such illnesses would be of infinite value to students of sanitary science and to medical men. Hitherto the number of cases could not be accurately known—no provision having been made for registering them as they arose—the idea of the number being only obtained by the average mortality of each disease, that is, the proportion of deaths that usually occur in a given number of cases. This, however, was but a feeble approximation to the truth, depending largely upon the mildness or malignancy of any given number of attacks.

Reviewing our statistics for the past twelve months, it is found that the total number coming under treatment is 983, including 71 remaining at the end of 1889, and 39 convalescents received from other Hospitals; there were 241 still in Hospital on December 31st, 1889. Of the total treated, 790 were suffering from Scarlet Fever, 144 from Diphtheria, 21 from Enteric Fever, and 28 from other diseases.

Of the Scarlet Fever cases there were 33 deaths, or a mortality of 4.93 per cent., including those complicated with Diphtheria, a detailed list of which is appended :—

Date of Attack.	Name.	Age.	Time after Admission.	Nature of Attack.—Diphtheria.	Result.	Ward.
May 1st...	F. S.	3	5 weeks...	Faucial & Laryngeal (Tracheotomy)	D.	3A
May 3rd	G. B.	3	7 ,, ...	Affection of Fauces, Larynx, and Skin.	D.	3A
May 11th	J. F.	10	3 ,, ...	Fauces and Larynx Hæmaturia (Tracheotomy).	D.	2A
June 10th	A. R.	13	6 ,, ...	Faucial and Buccal	R.	3A
June 11th	E. B.	5	5 ,, ...	Laryngeal and Faucial	D.	5A
September 4th...	N. B.	4	8 ,, ...	Faucial	R.	6
September 27th	F. S.	2	7 ,, ...	Laryngeal and Faucial	D.	4A
September 27th	F. B.	5	4 ,, ...	Faucial & Laryngeal (Tracheotomy)	D.	4A
October 19th ...	E. H.	2	...	Laryngeal & Faucial (Tracheotomy)	D.	4A
November 5th ...	J. W.	3	8 ,, ...	Laryngeal and Faucial	D.	3
November 12th	W. W.	3	1 ,, ...	Faucial and Laryngeal	D.	5A

Of Diphtheria there were 42 deaths, or 31.6 per cent.

Of Enteric Fever there were 3 deaths, or 18.1 per cent.

Of other diseases there were 4 deaths, or 14.28 per cent.

In the earlier years of the Board's existence, both patients and their friends were somewhat alarmed at the notion of removal to a Smallpox or Fever Hospital. That aversion has now, however, clearly subsided, even among the class for which the institutions were primarily intended. In fact, scarcely a vestige of it survives among their social superiors, as is shown by the reception during the past years of the children of the well-to-do shop-keeper and professional man alike. Indeed a considerable number of last year's patients could in no sense be ranked among persons chargeable to the rates, and the same feeling is certain to draw in future a still more numerous company of candidates for hospital beds. Happily for the Metropolis, the opinion that the Board had no power to open its Hospitals to sick persons not entitled to the help of the rates has been set aside by the passing of the new Poor Law Act, which gives the much-needed legal right to receive patients of any class or calling, and so assist in securing immunity from diseases which have ever a tendency to increase in widening circles.

As regards Scarlet Fever, the records of the Registrar-General show that it is an enemy which has more or less obstinately retained a hold on the Metropolis, but with some remarkable fluctuations. Going back to the year 1840, only two occasions are found in which the deaths in a twelvemonth from this disease were below 1,000; these two years were 1841 and 1846, the mortality in the former being 663, and in the latter 928. In 1840 the deaths in London from this malady were nearly 2,000, in 1844 they were over 3,000, and in 1848 attained a total of 4,756. It was not until 1858 that the deaths from this cause again exceeded 4,000. In that year they were 4,118, and in the following became 4,197. The mortality of 1848 was not equalled until 1862, when in fact it was exceeded, the number dying being 5,075. The year 1869 over-reached all its predecessors in this respect, the mortality reaching 5,803. 1870 proved still worse, the deaths being 5,998. In 1871 the mortality sank below 2,000, in 1872 it was less than 1,000, and in 1873 only 645. The year 1874 again brought the deaths to 2,648, which was still augmented in the succeeding one by 1,029, or a total of 3,677. In 1876, the deaths fell to 2,308, and in 1877 to 1,580. 1878 showed again a slight increase, or a mortality of 1,808, rising in 1879 to 2,261, and in 1880 to 3,100. 1881 reduced the figures to 2,114, falling in 1882 and 1883 to similar numbers, viz., 2,006. In 1884 this further decreased to 1,430, to be succeeded in 1885 by 722, and in 1886 by 690, the smallest number apparently since civil registration began. 1887 surpassed the former year by more than double, being 1,443, this being again diminished in 1888 to 1,209. The foregoing figures, although they cannot be accepted as absolutely correct, inasmuch as Diphtheria was not separated in the death returns from Scarlet Fever until 1859, are however sufficiently pregnant with interest to show that Scarlet Fever must be considered as no mean invader to be overlooked or trifled with, but as an appreciable peril to which all are exposed whom duty or inclination brings into contact with it. It is, therefore, only right and justifiable to call upon authorities to act swiftly, and with no uncertain hand in cases where negligence may, and indeed invariably does, engender some additional catastrophe.

It is with regret I have to refer to the unusually large amount of illness that has prevailed during the past year among the staff, and which must of necessity continue to recur to some extent when persons are employed who are susceptible to infectious diseases, and against which they have not received the protection usually afforded by a previous attack. Hence the desirability (if only from an economical point of view) of retaining those who are proved to be unassailable by the dangers with which they are constantly and inevitably surrounded.

As already mentioned, 144 cases of Diphtheria have been treated, with

a death-rate of 31·6 per cent. It is, however, only fair to us to state that 13 of these were received within twenty-four hours of a fatal termination. In one instance, indeed, the patient was found to be dead upon arrival, an inquest, in consequence, being held by the Coroner's direction, and a verdict recorded in accordance with the medical evidence. The treatment of this terrible malady, as has been stated by your Board, does indeed "involve a risk to life;" and science has had, but too sadly, to repine the loss of many physicians and nurses who have fallen victims to the disease while in the routine of their duty, and further observations must decide if, besides the contagion contained in the false membrane and shreds of tissue detached from the throat, and in the air expired by the patient, there are still others; also how tenacious the poison is; and whether persons who do not take the disease themselves can carry it to third parties; besides other questions of deep interest to all concerned in its diagnosis and management.

Among the staff of this Hospital we have unhappily to chronicle the death by Paralysis, following Diphtheria, of one of the gardeners; also attacks, which fortunately terminated in recovery, of one nurse and four ward servants. That this experience is not unique will no doubt be demonstrated by other Medical Officers attached to the Infectious Hospitals. It shows, however, that the risk to those in immediate contact with this disease is by no means chimerical but painfully real and manifest.

The present system, as compared with the past, of conveying patients from their homes to the Hospital is so complete, expeditious, and surrounded with so much comfort, that even a reference to it, except in terms of commendation, needs some apology. There is, however, a breach somewhat difficult to restore, but, nevertheless having an important medical bearing. I allude to the lack of information as regards the probable origin of the attack, the date of seizure, the premonitory symptoms, and so forth, matters on which friends and relations were wont to enlighten us in days gone by. Now, however, these facts have to be elicited by the ambulance nurse, and but too frequently are scantily, or not at all enquired about. I would therefore venture to suggest that a set of printed questions should be formulated, and answers obtained thereto at the time of removal of the patient. To the receiving medical officer I feel sure these notes would prove most acceptable, and would very much facilitate his duties, especially in times of pressure.

At the risk of going over old ground, I would add a remark or two in reference to what must be considered, by all immediately concerned, the unsatisfactory manner by which our nursing staff is recruited from time to time. Hitherto, in a large measure at least, this has been effected by advertising the wants of each Institution in one or more of the daily

periodicals, supplemented perhaps by the help of a medical or nursing journal. The last few months, however, have more than ever demonstrated the several disadvantages connected with the system as a whole. Among the drawbacks may be noted :—

- (1.) Upon every occasion some interval must necessarily occur between forwarding notices of vacancies and the probable response thereto. Moreover, unfortunately, it does not now seem to follow that applications are made as speedily as desired, or, indeed, sometimes at all; it having happened upon more than one occasion that not a single answer has been made to the demand, and, further, even after candidates have been selected, notification has been subsequently received to the effect that as the work was probably of a temporary character, the appointment would be declined.
- (2.) Applicants are more and more found to be composed of persons unsuited for the purpose required, consisting in no small part of domestic servants, widows with young families, governesses whose vocation has been found to be unremunerative, and ward servants from kindred institutions who wish "to better themselves," augmented to a limited extent by those who have had some private experience in nursing.
- (3.) Expense of advertising must be constantly recurring, a very considerable one it is fair to assume, and apparently out of proportion to the advantages secured.
- (4.) The forced engagement of those who are unused by training to the nursing of the sick, and the discipline of a hospital, increases responsibility, and much anxiety is unnecessarily placed upon all under whom they serve, culminating frequently in the conclusion that from all points of consideration, it is not only desirable, but most necessary, to discontinue such services at the earliest possible opportunity.

These points have already at different times been urged upon and brought under the notice of the several Committees with whom I have had the honour of being associated. In my Report for 1885, I wrote as follows : "In noting the changes which must of necessity occur in every hospital devoted to the treatment of infectious diseases, where the number of the nursing staff depends upon the few or the many patients under care, the thought has often suggested itself with what advantage it would be if a Board Nursing Institution were established, to which those whose services were temporarily disposed of might have admission, and where much useful

work could be executed, such as the making of body linen for the patients, dresses for the staff, &c. Of course it goes without saying that whenever nurses (so called) are required, a gathering can always be collected on the shortest notice, but the great object would in this way be attained, of keeping together many thoroughly reliable and conscientious women who are in every respect worthy of thought and attention, and who now unhappily when our turn is served, are dispersed after the usual notice, to seek whatever employment presents itself. A system of weeding out and scheduling the ineligible candidates would thus be continually going on, and a few years' trial would, I am satisfied, result in the production of a nursing staff for all the Infectious Institutions second to none." To this I would refer again, and beg its further consideration, the Metropolitan Asylum Board having now succeeded to a position which deservedly claims the confidence of the public, is properly considered the central authority for the suppression and treatment of infectious diseases, and has the right to insist upon having nurses of a high standard; these, I believe, could be secured and retained by the adoption of a plan arranged upon the lines I have sketched, the details of which could be elaborated with facility by those who are in immediate touch with, and have a practical experience of, the administration of the Institutions under the Board.

In conclusion, I have to express my grateful thanks for the cordial support received at your hands in the discharge of the onerous duties with which I have been entrusted, and without which my position would have been indeed an unenviable one. I can only trust that in the future I may continue to merit the confidence hitherto reposed in me. My acknowledgments are given to my able colleague Dr. Caiger, for preparing the appended statistical portion of this Report, as well as for the energy and capability displayed by him in the discharge of his duties. Of the valuable assistance and hearty co-operation, at all times most willingly accorded by my fellow-officers generally during the past year, I am also fully sensible.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. GAYTON,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 3.

REPORT OF DR. R. D. R. SWEETING, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE WESTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 48 to 65.)

WESTERN HOSPITAL,
FULHAM, S.W.,
January 1st, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour for the tenth time to present to you the Annual Report of the Hospital.

The year 1889 has been productive of no administrative novelty worthy of record. The Institution has continued its course undisturbed as a Fever Hospital. Plans for adapting an unused and incomplete ward for reception of the few severe Smallpox cases which it might be necessary to admit during an epidemic of that disease, were not approved by the Local Government Board on the ground of proximity to Scarlet Fever Wards. This decision may be regarded as putting an end, for the present, to the idea of Smallpox being received at this Hospital.

It having been found that the temperature of the Diphtheria Wards was too low to secure the proper treatment of the patients, these wards were provided early in the year with central coils of hot water pipes fed from the existing apparatus of the Hospital. So far, these important additions to the Diphtheria Wards have proved eminently satisfactory, though tested by severe and frosty weather.

The year has been a busy one, no less than 1,097 cases having been admitted, compared with 871 in 1888, or one-fourth as many again. There were 871 discharges and 138 deaths, leaving 195 still under treatment at the end of the year. The bulk of the admissions, 905, or 82 per cent., were Scarlet Fever, the rest being made up of 130 Diphtheria, 34 Enteric, and 28 "other diseases." 5 of the admissions were re-transfers from the Northern Hospital, and of the discharges 382, or 44 per cent., were transferred as convalescents to that Institution.

The total percentage fatality was 13·15, made up of a fatality from Scarlet Fever of 8·86, from Diphtheria of 35·82, from Enteric Fever of 15·62, and from "other diseases" of 17·85. These rates compare favourably with those of last year, and have the advantage, moreover, of being based upon even larger numbers.

Most of the Scarlet and Enteric Fever cases were admitted in the fourth quarter of the year, most of the Diphtheria in the third; whilst the total number of deaths of all cases was also greatest in this quarter.

Fulham, Kensington, and St. George's contributed in that order the largest number of Scarlet Fever cases; whilst from Kensington alone came 68 per cent. of the total Diphtheria admissions.

Scarlet Fever was again seen to be more fatal to males than to females, and more fatal to children of both sexes under five than to those over that age. As usual, the preponderating age on admission was the second quinquennium of life. This fever was altogether non-fatal above 15 years. Its chief observed complications were Albuminuria, Inflammation of the Neck Glands and of the Aural and Nasal Cavities, Bronchitis, and so-called "Rheumatism;" certain infectious disorders which occurred in its course will be later mentioned.

The high fatality of the Diphtheria admitted (35 per cent.) will attract notice: this is largely due to the fact that the type of cases admitted to Hospital is decidedly severe, and that many cases are moribund when they arrive, and die within a few hours. About half as many females again as males were admitted, and their total fatality was one-fourth higher. In each of the first two quinquennia, female fatality is seen to be higher than male. The ages one to three were especially fatal, no less than 17 out of 26 children at these ages having succumbed—a case-mortality of 65 per cent. Albuminuria, Inflammation of the Neck Glands and of the Nasal Passages, and Paralysis of the Palate were the complications most frequently observed.

Enteric Fever was much more fatal to males than to females, in the proportion of six to one; lung complications were those most commonly observed.

A list of the "other diseases" sent up in mistake for Fever is given in Table IX. As usual, Measles and R \ddot{o} theln were most commonly certified as Scarlet Fever, and Pneumonia as Enteric Fever.

No less than 27 cases of Scarlet Fever developed symptoms of diphtheritic throat-illness, of whom 18 died. It will be within your recollection that last February I presented at your request a Special Report on this subject, appended to which was a table embracing details of the cases noted since 1882. I now submit a similar one relating to 1889:—

Table showing particulars of supravallid Throat-illness in Scarlet Fever Patients (1889).

No.	Age.	Sex.	Ward.	Admission with Scarlet Fever.	Subsequent attack of Throat-illness.	Form of Accessory Throat-illness.	Result.	REMARKS.
1	4	F	3	Jan. 2, 1889 ...	Jan. 7, 1889 (5 days) ...	Diphtheria ...	Death ...	} Sisters from the same house.
2	3	F	3	" " " " ...	" 7, " (5 ") ...	" " " " ...	" " " " ...	
3	3	M	2	Dec. 17, 1888 ...	" 19, " (33 ") ...	Croup ...	Recovery	
4	12	F	2	Feb. 3, 1889 ...	Feb. 8, " (5 ") ...	Diphtheria ...	"	
5	7	F	10	Dec. 1, 1888 ...	Mar. 9, " (98 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	Membrane on tonsils and soft palate.
6	8	F	3	Oct. 25, " " ...	" 15, " (141 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	" " and uvula.
7	6	M	9	Mar. 12, 1889 ...	" 30, " (18 ") ...	Croupous Laryngitis	Death ...	" from epiglottitis to bifurcation of trachea.
8	14mos.	M	2	Apr. 10, " " ...	May 8, " (28 ") ...	Diphtheritic Croup...	" " " " ...	" on vocal cords extending to trachea.
9	3	M	2	" 19, " " ...	July 4, " (76 ") ...	Diphtheria ...	"	
10	6	M	9	May 9, " " ...	May 28, " (19 ") ...	Croupous Laryngitis	Recovery	
11	4	M	9	July 29, " " ...	Aug. 19, " (21 ") ...	" " " " ...	Death ...	
12	4	F	2	Aug. 24, " " ...	Sept. 14, " (21 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	
13	3	F	4	" 29, " " ...	" 14, " (16 ") ...	Diphtheria ...	"	
14	26	F	4	" 28, " " ...	" 18, " (21 ") ...	Croupous Laryngitis	Recovery	
15	4	M	3	" 27, " " ...	" 29, " (33 ") ...	" " " " ...	Death ...	No membrane found after death, which was due to secondary Bronchitis.
16	2	M	4	" 30, " " ...	Oct. 7, " (38 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	
17	3	F	4	" 31, " " ...	" 10, " (40 ") ...	" " " " ...	Recovery	
18	8	M	9	Sept. 10, " " ...	Sept. 28, " (18 ") ...	" " " " ...	Death ...	
19	4	M	8	" 21, " " ...	Oct. 21, " (30 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	Membrane on tonsils and vocal cords.
20	3	M	4	" 29, " " ...	" 2, " (3 ") ...	" " " " ...	Recovery	
21	2	F	8	Oct. 24, " " ...	Nov. 2, " (9 ") ...	" " " " ...	Death ...	" from tonsils to bronchi.
22	3	F	8	" 30, " " ...	" 6, " (7 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	" in larynx and trachea for 3 inches.
23	1½	M	3	Nov. 8, " " ...	" 13, " (5 ") ...	" " " " ...	Recovery	
24	5	F	8	" 11, " " ...	Dec. 4, " (23 ") ...	" " " " ...	Death ...	" throughout trachea and bronchi.
25	3	M	3	" 13, " " ...	Nov. 17, " (4 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	" cleared from larynx and trachea, but extending into smallest bronchi.
26	3	M	3	" 15, " " ...	" 25, " (10 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	
27	3	M	2	" 15, " " ...	Dec 15, " (30 ") ...	" " " " ...	"	Membrane from epiglottitis to bifurcation of trachea.

Taking the number of completed cases of Scarlet Fever during 1889 as 812, it is seen that the percentage incidence of accessory throat-illness upon them was 3·32, compared with an incidence of 2·73 upon the 848 completed cases of 1888. Further, the percentage proportion of Scarlet Fever deaths complicated with throat-illness is seen to have been 24, compared with 21·12 in 1888; and the fatality of the throat-illness itself to have been 66·66, compared with 65·21 in 1888. The two years may be thus contrasted:—

Year.	Superadded Throat-Illness in Scarlet Fever.	Scarlet Fever Deaths, showing Throat-Illness of this kind.	Fatality of superadded Throat-Illness.
1888	2·73 per cent	21·12 per cent.	65·21 per cent.
1889	3·32 „	24·00 „	66·66 „

There has thus been a slightly increased prevalence of throat-illness amongst Scarlet Fever patients. More fatal cases of Scarlet Fever have been complicated with it, and the malady itself has been rather more deadly. The period after admission with Scarlet Fever at which attack from throat-illness of the above sort took place varied from 3 days to 141, but seven only were within a week. The seven may reasonably be set down as in process of incubation on admission the other 20 cases probably contracted the disease in the Hospital. In only four instances did direct extension within the ward take place, viz.:—No. 14 from No. 13, No. 17 from No. 16, No. 22 from No. 21, and Nos. 25 and 26 from No. 23. That is to say, 5 cases may be referred to antecedent cases in their wards, leaving 15 which obtained the disease in other ways. Six different wards furnished the cases. In only one of them did an excessive number of cases (7 as compared with an average of 4·5) occur, and 4 of these 7 were amongst those who in all likelihood contracted the disease before admission; hence, no local ward conditions can be held responsible for the production of the observed phenomena.

Bearing on the relation of this superadded throat-illness amongst Scarlatinal patients to the reception of Diphtheria as such, I may say that Diphtheria was first received on November 7th, 1888, and that no accessory throat-illness occurred between October 29th, 1888, and January 7th, 1889. Whether the increase of this complication in 1889 was due to the continued presence of Diphtheria or not, I cannot pretend to determine; but it deserves note, as bearing on any conjecture of aerial transmission, that the ward (No. 4) adjacent to the Diphtheria wards supplied fewer cases than two others (Nos. 2 and 3), which were more distant. I may add that the several forms of throat-illness observed in these 27 cases were to all intents and purposes different manifestations of one disease, viz., Diphtheria. It would be interesting to know whether similar complications of Scarlet Fever have

taken place at the other Hospitals of the Board, and to what extent. Indeed, the whole question of inter-relation of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria would seem to be one calling for immediate skilled scientific inquiry.

Three Diphtheria patients contracted Scarlet Fever, two of them five days, the other ten days after admission. The two former may well have been instances of concurrent incubation of the two diseases; the latter is not so easily explainable.

Eight Scarlet Fever cases developed Measles, of whom one died. They were all in the same ward, and formed two equal time-groups, four being attacked between May 22nd and May 24th, and four between June 1st and June 4th. It is quite possible that the second series was infected by the first, though one member of it developing Measles twelve days after admission, may have contracted the disease outside. But the well-nigh simultaneous attack of the members of the first group is difficult to explain. They had been in the Hospital 100, 44, 27, and 20 days respectively, and no Measles had been in the place at all for four months, or since the previous January. It deserves record, however, that about the time that the four members of the first group must have been infected, three dangerously ill Scarlet Fever patients in the same ward were being daily visited by their friends. It is not, therefore, at all impossible that these latter may have introduced the disease into the ward from the outside world.

During the past year 171 dangerously ill cases were visited by their relatives and friends. Altogether 949 visits were paid to them by 308 visitors, an average to each patient of about three visitors and between five and six visits.

There were 44 fresh engagements among the subordinate staff: 21 belonged to the Nursing Department and 9 were Ward Servants. One Assistant-Nurse and one Ward Servant took Scarlet Fever; one Assistant-Nurse and one Ward Servant contracted Diphtheria, and another Assistant-Nurse Rötheln, but all recovered. Five of the staff were laid up with Tonsillitis. A return of the illness among the staff is appended.

The need for improved sleeping and sitting-room accommodation for the Nursing Staff is as great as ever, and I trust that this important matter will engage the early attention of your Committee. It will be impossible to acquire or retain the services of a superior class of nurses unless this is undertaken.

The warming of the Scarlet Fever wards also requires your consideration, and it is a question whether some re-construction of them will not be

required if full effect is to be given to whatever improvement in the present fire-places may be undertaken.

The Hospital had the misfortune to lose the efficient services of Dr. Heatley, the Assistant Medical Officer, who died in March from the effects of the attack of Scarlet Fever that he contracted when first appointed in 1887. His place was filled by the transference from the Eastern Hospital of Dr. Woodhouse, whom I must thank for his valuable assistance in preparing the Tables of this Report.

Permit me in conclusion to acknowledge the ready co-operation of the other Officers of the Institution, and your Committee's sustained support and confidence.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. D. R. SWEETING,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 4.

REPORT OF DR. R. A. BIRDWOOD, ACTING MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 48 to 65.)

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL, STOCKWELL, S.W.,
9th January, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

240 Scarlet Fever patients have been admitted at the South-Western Hospital since the 16th October, 1889.

5 have died.

61 have been discharged recovered, and 141 remained in Hospital at the end of the year.

4 patients had Enteric Fever in addition to Scarlet.

1 patient convalescent from Erysipelas was admitted.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) R. A. BIRDWOOD,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 5.

REPORT OF DR. JOHN MACCOMBIE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 48 to 65.)

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL,

NEW CROSS, S.E.,

March 17th, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1889.

The total number of cases admitted direct from houses was 1,709, and two were born in the hospital. Of the admissions, 1,464 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 70 were cases of Enteric Fever, 20 were cases of Typhus Fever, and 89 were cases of Diphtheria. 66 cases of miscellaneous diseases were admitted, and 9 Scarlet Fever convalescents were admitted from the Northern Hospital, of whom one developed Diphtheria on the day following admission.

During the year 644 patients, all Scarlet Fever, were transferred to the Northern Hospital, 737 were discharged recovered, and 190 cases died. There remained 314 patients in hospital on December 31st, against 165 on December 31st, 1888. The total number treated during the year was 1,885.

The percentage death rates were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	8·23
Enteric	„	...	...	15·89
Typhus	„	...	...	18·75
Diphtheria	...	...	...	37·11

The combined average mortality per cent. of these diseases was 10·37, while 25 per cent. of the cases of miscellaneous disease died.

The cases throughout the year were of average severity.

The incidence of deaths during the first 10 years of life among Scarlet Fever patients is well shown in Table IV. Of 121 total deaths, 70 occurred under 5 years, 42 between 5 and 10 years, and 9 from 10 years and upwards; in other words, 16 per cent. of those attacked under 5 years of age died,

6 per cent. of those aged from 5-10 years, and 2.5 per cent. of those aged from 10 years and upwards. More females were admitted suffering from Scarlet Fever than males, and the death rate in the males was higher than in the females. A number of Scarlet Fever patients suffered from the usual complications, such as Nephritis, Albuminuria, Rheumatism, &c. Diphtheritic membrane was also noted to have been present on the *fauces* in the acute stage in 7 cases, and Diphtheria or Membranous Laryngitis was a *sequela* of the disease in 19 convalescents. Particulars of these cases will be found in the following table:—

Scarlet Fever Cases complicated with Diphtheria or Membranous Laryngitis.

Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Admission.	Disease.	Complication.	Date of onset of Complication.	No of days after Admission.	Ward.	Result.
W. B.	M	3	Feb. 17	Scarlet	Diphtheria	March 21	32	4	Died.
I. G.	"	4	Jan. 30	"	"	" 28	57	6	"
E. M.	F	3	Feb. 20	"	"	May 22	91	12	Recovered.
W. J.	M	8	May 18	"	Membranous Laryngitis	June 13	25	10	Died.
E. J.	F	10	" 18	"	Diphtheria	" 16	29	12	Recovered.
P. B.	M	5	June 27	"	Otorrhœa Tuberculosis Memb. Laryngitis	July 18	21	10	Died.
J. H.	"	4	Aug. 13	"	Diph. Memb. in Fauces	Aug. 15	2	4	Recovered.
W. J.	"	5	" 19	"	" "	" 20	1	10	"
H. E.	"	4	" 19	"	" "	" 25	6	10	"
G. B.	F	6	" 28	"	" "	" 31	3	12	"
M. M.	M	7	" 2	"	Diphtheria	Sept. 10	39	5	"
F. W.	"	5	Sept. 8	"	Diph. Memb. in Fauces	" 10	2	9	Died.
F. G.	"	6	July 23	"	Diphtheria	" 15	55	10	"
W. M.	"	4	Aug. 7	"	"	" 15	39	10	"
G. P.	F	6	Sept. 13	"	Diph. Memb. in Fauces	" 15	2	12	Recovered.
W. H.	M	6	July 21	"	Diphtheria	" 17	58	10	Died.
F. M.	"	3	Aug. 28	"	"	" 25	28	10	"
G. L.	"	10	Sept. 26	"	Diph. Memb. in Fauces	" 29	3	4	Recovered.
W. M.	F	8	Aug. 7	"	Adenitis Otorrhœa Diph., faucial and laryngeal	Oct. 2	56	12	"
G. M.	M	4	Sept. 28	"	Diphtheria	Nov. 3	36	10	Died.
I. T.	"	15	Oct. 15	"	"	" 4	21	5	Recovered.
A. W.	"	7	" 8	"	"	" 6	29	4	Died.
V. P.	"	9	" 12	"	Croup	" 8	27	10	"
N. B.	F	6	" 23	"	Diphtheria	Dec. 19	26	9	"
C. M.	M	5	Dec. 5	"	"	" 19	14	5	Recovered.
M. G.	F	2	" 6	"	Membranous Laryngitis	" 26	20	8	Died.

Confining attention to the cases in which Diphtheria was a *sequela* of Scarlet Fever, it will be seen that it mostly occurred during the months from June onwards, that cases occurred in all the Scarlet Fever Wards except 3 and 11, and that the cases were apparently unconnected with each other, with the possible exception of 3 in No. 10 Ward, which may have owed their origin to previous cases. It will also be observed that 14 of the total number were males, and only 5 were females. 8 out of the 19 cases occurred in No. 10 Ward, which was devoted to the treatment of male children. I am at loss to account for the occurrence of so many cases in that ward, for there did

not appear to have been any causal relation between the cases, with the possibly 3 exceptions; nor was any defect discovered in the sanitary arrangements of the Ward, which were in every respect similar to those in the other Scarlet Fever Wards.

The Enteric Fever cases presented few features of special interest, but several were complicated with perforation and Peritonitis.

Of the Diphtheria patients 45 were males and 44 were females. Tracheotomy was performed in five cases, which shewed marked laryngeal symptoms. None of those operated on recovered, but one lived six days after the operation, and another ten days.

Typhus Fever is now happily so rare in London that the occurrence of a few cases in St. Olave's Parish deserves attention. Two cases were admitted in March from Neston Street, Rotherhithe. The next admissions took place in the end of October. On the 26th of that month three cases were admitted from Sard's Rents, another on the 28th, and several cases thereafter from different houses there (Nos. 6, 7, and 20), and in November and December seven cases from two houses in Vauban Street, Rotherhithe. The first person attacked in Vauban Street contracted the fever from a Sard's Rents case. It would appear from statements made to me by the patients that many of the inhabitants of Sard's Rents had been laid up with "the fever," as they termed it, during the previous twelve months, and that some had died of it; and doubtless "the fever" was Typhus, although it was not recognised as such till it had invaded almost every house in the court. You called the attention of the sanitary authorities of St. Olave's Parish to the prevalence of Typhus there, and your action was followed by the shutting up of all the houses in the court. The spread of the disease in Vauban Street was limited to two houses, and doubtless this limitation was owing to the prompt manner in which the patients were removed to Hospital.

During the year 26 patients were sent here certified to be suffering from Smallpox. It is perhaps worth noting that of these only 5 were suffering from Smallpox, and that 15 were cases of Chickenpox, 3 were cases of Measles, and 1 was a case of Rheumatism, and 2 were cases of chronic Skin Disease. This would seem to show that greater facility for the clinical observation and study of Smallpox than exists at present, is much to be desired in the interest of the public health; for, if Chickenpox is frequently mistaken for Smallpox, conversely Smallpox may be mistaken for Chickenpox, and such cases will probably be treated with the indifference as to isolation which that mostly harmless disorder, Chickenpox, usually inspires.

The health of the officers has been fairly good throughout the year. Three officers, however, contracted Diphtheria—1 Assistant Medical Officer and 2 Assistant Nurses; 3 contracted Scarlet Fever, and several were warded with Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Phlebitis, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

I very much regret the loss of two officers by Diphtheria—Mr. Ponsford, the Assistant Medical Officer, a man of a singularly fine disposition and zealously devoted to his work, and Assistant-Nurse Musk, who was a careful and exemplary officer. There is reason to believe that Mr. Ponsford contracted the disease from a patient on whom tracheotomy had been performed; but the origin of the disease in the cases of the two Assistant Nurses is less certain. They had been on duty in Scarlet Fever wards for some time before and up to the date of their illness, and it is probable that they derived the infection from acute cases of Scarlet Fever which were complicated with Diphtheria.

The new rooms set apart for the bathing and dressing of discharged patients from the Northern Hospital are very convenient and greatly facilitate the discharge of the patients.

I beg to thank you for the confidence and support which you have extended to me throughout the year, and for the additional evidence you have shown of this in making a substantial increase to my salary.

The usual Statistical Tables are enclosed.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MACCOMBIE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 6.

REPORT OF DR. R. M. BRUCE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 48 to 65.)

NORTHERN HOSPITAL,
WINCHMORE HILL, LONDON, N.,
28th February, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1889.

The medical work of the Hospital relates to two periods; (1) from January 1st to March 25th, when the Institution was temporarily closed, the few patients then remaining under treatment being returned to the Hospitals from which they were originally transferred; (2) from September 2nd, when it was re-opened, until the close of the year.

The number of Scarlet Fever convalescents admitted during the year was 1,630. 1,352 were discharged and retransferred, and 15 died. The percentage mortality was 1.01. 9 deaths occurred in children under five years of age.

60 Diphtheria convalescents were admitted, and 30 discharged. None died.

Of the complications which occurred during Scarlatinal convalescence, the most frequent were Ulcerative Stomatitis, of which there were 41 cases; Albuminuria, of which 36 cases were noted; and Tonsillitis.

Diphtheria supervened in 15 cases, of which 4 died; and Croup in 5 cases, all of which ended fatally. In addition to these, 3 cases shewed signs of laryngeal inflammation without evidence of the formation of membrane; these recovered.

From the subjoined table it will be observed that 1 patient was taken ill with Diphtheria on the date of transfer, and 1 on the second day after transfer. The disease was not confined to any special pavilion, and there is

no reason to infer that it spread by contagion. 3 cases occurred in one pavilion between December 6th and February 12th, but were too widely separated in point of time to admit of any connection between them:—

Name	Age.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Complication.	Illness began	Pavilion.	Result.
E. S.	20	10th Oct., 1888	20th Nov., 1888	Diphtheria...	6th Dec., 1888	11	Recovered.
F. C.	5	25th Sept. "	30th Oct. "	" ...	7th " "	1	"
M. P.	19	2nd Nov. "	4th Dec. "	" ...	17th " "	3	"
W. F.	10	9th Oct. "	13th Nov. "	" ...	28th " "	11	"
G. A.	10	15th Nov. "	11th Dec. "	" ...	11th Jan., 1889	10	"
E. B.	6	8th Dec. "	1st Jan., 1889	" ...	15th " "	8	Died.
R. S.	17	12th Nov. "	15th " "	" ...	21st " "	11	Recovered.
G. B.	8	14th Dec. "	29th " "	" ...	12th Feb. "	11	"
E. H.	12	25th Nov. "	18th Dec., 1888	" ...	16th " "	2	"
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
H. J.	7	25th July, 1889	2nd Sept., 1889	Diphtheria...	2nd Sept., 1889	2	Recovered.
E. S.	7	29th Aug. "	19th " "	" ...	29th " "	9	Died.
E. B.	6	26th " "	1st Oct. "	" ...	3rd Oct. "	10	Recovered.
G. D.	2	30th " "	1st " "	" ...	21st " "	3	Died.
A. K.	4	13th Sept. "	10th " "	" ...	17th Nov. "	6	Recovered.
L. W.	2	14th Oct. "	9th Nov. "	Memb. Croup	18th " "	1	Died.
S. T.	2	3rd " "	24th Oct. "	"	21st " "	1	"
E. T.	3	7th " "	29th " "	"	21st " "	3	"
C. H.	3	22nd " "	14th Nov. "	"	11th Dec. "	3	"
C. W.	8	23rd Sept. "	3rd Dec. "	Diphtheria...	11th " "	9	"
M. B.	5	3rd Oct. "	23rd Nov. "	Memb. Croup	16th " "	1	"

Paralysis occurred in 2 cases. In one of these the initial attack was very mild, convalescence being early established. Paralysis supervened after an interval of a week of apparently good health, and the case then progressed rapidly to a fatal termination, death taking place in 36 hours from the onset of paralytic symptoms.

Early in the year 7 cases contracted Measles; 2 died.

The admission of Diphtheria convalescents to this Hospital, which commenced in October, has so far been attended with satisfactory results, no complications having occurred beyond those which were present at the time of transfer.

Appended is a list of Officers who were warded during the year, chiefly from throat affections; 1 assistant nurse contracted Diphtheria, and 2 wardservants Scarlet Fever; all recovered.

Several structural alterations and additions were made during the year, of which the more important were

- (1.) The erection of two pavilions which were included in the original scheme of the Hospital.
- (2.) The provision in the administrative block of extra sleeping accommodation for the female staff.
- (3.) The provision of additional bathing accommodation for nurses and servants; the building comprising disrobing, bath, and dressing-rooms, suitably disposed so as to minimise the carriage of infection.
- (4.) The tar paving of a portion of the airing courts for male and female patients.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. M. BRUCE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 7.

REPORT OF DR. R. A. BIRDWOOD, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL SHIPS.

(For Statistics, see pp. 66 to 75.)

HOSPITAL SHIPS, LONG REACH,
NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,
5th December, 1889.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

There were no patients in Hospital at the end of 1888. 5 patients have been admitted during 1889. 1 is still in Hospital—the other 4 have been discharged. 3 of the patients were firemen on board ships, and were infected abroad. The other 2 were in houses into which patients infected abroad had been brought. So that all the patients admitted into the Hospital Ships during 1889 could either trace the source of their illness to imported disease, or were themselves infected abroad.

The particulars are given in the List of Patients.

LIST OF PATIENTS, 1889.—HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Number.	Initial.	Age.—Years.	Sex.	Occupation.	Union or Parish.	Disease.— Smallpox.	Result.	Dates of					Statement as to Primary Vaccination.	Number of Vaccination Cicatrices.	Collective Area of Vaccination Cicatrices. Square Inch.	Fraction of Cicatrical Area Irradiated.	Revaccination.	Remarks.
								Initial Illness.	Eruption.	Admission at	Transfer to	Dis- charge.						
1	W. L.	27	M	Fireman on "Raven"	Greenwich	Discrete	Recovery	21 Jan.	22 Jan.	S. E. H. 23 Jan.	H. S. 24 Jan.	16 Feb.	In Infancy	1	.33	All	Not	Left Oporto 8 Jan.
2	L. G.	49	M	Fireman on "Lisbon"	Whitechapel	Confluent	Recovery	20 Feb.	23 Feb.	H. S. 28 Feb.	—	6 Apr.	In Infancy	1	.02	None	Not	Left Lisbon 20 Feb.
3	J. H.	31	M	DockLabourer	Whitechapel	Discrete	Recovery	13 Mar.	14 Mar.	H. S. 15 Mar.	—	13 Apr.	In Infancy	2	.24	All	Not	2's nephew lives at same house.
4	M. C.	21	F	Nurse	Kensington	Discrete	Recovery	8 Nov.	11 Nov.	S. E. H. 15 Nov.	H. S. 16 Nov.	16 Dec.	In Infancy?	0	—	—	Not	Exposed at home to S. P. infection im- ported from Paris.
5	O. B.	28	M	Fireman on "Scherborne"	Whitechapel	Discrete	—	27 Dec.	? 29 Dec.	S. E. H. 30 Dec.	H. S. 31 Dec.	—	? In Infancy	0	—	—	Not	Left Algiers 17 Dec.

DISEASES.	EASTERN HOSPITALS.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec. 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1889.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec. 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	175	1,233	15	1,423	507	619	113	9·19	184
Diphtheria	12	359	...	371	118	48	149	44·21	56
Enteric	27	165	...	192	123	...	20	12·98	49
Typhus ... ..	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Other diseases	7	95	...	102	55	...	21	24·57	26
Totals	221	1,855	15	2,091	803	667	306	16·86	315

DISEASES.	NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1889.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	70	681	39	790	548	...	†33	4·93	209
Diphtheria ... ..	...	144	...	144	79	...	42	31·60	23
Enteric ... ..	...	21	...	21	9	...	3	18·10	9
Other diseases	1	27	...	28	24	...	4	14·28	...
Totals	71	873	39	983	660	...	82	9·35	241

DISEASES.	WESTERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1889.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	80	900	5	985	366	367	(a) 79	(b) 8·86	173
Diphtheria	16	130	...	146	72	18	48	35·82	8
Enteric	9	34	...	43	25	...	(c) 6	(d) 15·62	12
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	2	28	...	30	23	...	5	17·85	2
Totals	107	1,092	5	1,204	486	385	138	13·13	195

DISEASES.	SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITALS.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1889.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec. 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	240	...	240	61	33	5	2·94	141
Other diseases	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	241	...	241	62	33	5	2·93	141

(a) 1 from Measles, 2 from Chronic Joint Disease, and 1 from Pnuemonia. (b) Corrected for Measles, &c.

(c) One from disease of Middle Ear (d) Corrected for Ear Disease.

† Includes 10 deaths from Secondary Membranous Croup and Diphtheria.

DISEASES.	SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1889.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	127	1,464	8	1,599	574	644	121	8·23	260
Diphtheria	15	89	1†	105	54	...	36	37·11	15
Enteric	16	70	...	86	53	...	12	15·89	21
Cyphus ... ..	...	20	...	20	9	...	3	18·75	8
Other diseases	7	68*	...	75	47	...	18	25·71	10
Totals	165	1,711	9	1,885	737	644	190	10·99	314

DISEASES.	NORTHERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1889.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	289	...	1,630	1,919	1,322	29	15	1·01	553
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	60	60	30	...	...	...	30
Other diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	289	...	1,690	1,979	1,352	29	15	1·01	583

DISEASES	HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1889.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	Nil.
Other diseases
Totals	Nil.

DISEASES.	SUMMARY.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1888.	Admitted during 1889.		Total under treatment during 1889.	Discharged during 1888.		Died during 1889.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	741	4,518	...	5,259	3,378	...	366	8·85	1,520
Diphtheria	43	722	...	765	353	...	275	40·74	132
Enteric	52	290	...	342	210	...	41	15·15	91
Cyphus ... ..	...	23	...	23	9	...	6	31·57	8
Totals	836	5,553	...	6,389	3,950	...	688	13·50	1,751
Other diseases	17	219	...	236	150	...	48	23·02	38
Grand Totals	853	5,772	...	6,625	4,100	...	736	13·87	1,789

—All the Mortalities are calculated according to the Registrar-General's Formula—i.e., by dividing the Deaths, multiplied by 10 by half the sum of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the year.

* 2 born in Hospital. † Patient whose parents did not come to receive him when discharged from Northern Hospital; developed Diphtheria 12 hours after admission at South-Eastern Hospital.

EASTERN HOSPITALS.	ADMISSIONS.								DEATHS.	DISCHARGES.	
	Scarlet.		Diphtheria.		Enteric.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total.		Re-covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.
	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.							
MONTH.											
January ...	90	...	7	...	8	...	12	117	25	35	77
February ...	74	...	6	...	4	...	5	89	20	36	14
March ...	49	15	14	...	3	...	4	85	21	38	...
April ...	61	...	23	...	...	...	3	87	13	91	...
May ...	51	...	17	...	4	...	...	72	13	78	...
June ...	43	...	29	...	9	...	7	88	18	64	...
July ...	129	...	50	...	12	...	6	197	28	120	...
August ...	67	...	41	...	23	1	2	134	26	32	...
September ...	164	...	39	...	28	2	7	240	33	92	94
October ...	224	...	56	...	30	...	18	328	51	100	196
November ...	184	...	47	...	25	...	11	267	33	60	172
December ...	97	...	30	...	19	...	20	166	25	57	114
Totals ...	1,233	15	359	...	165	3	95	1,870	306	803	667
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.											
January ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	27	...
February ...	13	...	5	...	...	...	1	19	...	28	...
March ...	25	...	7	...	...	...	...	32	3	15	...
April ...	23	...	4	...	1	...	5	33	4	19	...
May ...	52	...	4	...	...	...	1	57	4	28	...
June ...	25	...	3	...	1	...	1	30	6	27	...
July ...	64	...	11	...	...	...	1	76	4	35	...
August ...	150	...	32	...	...	...	5	187	8	55	...
September ...	98	...	15	...	3	...	1	117	15	78	...
October ...	73	...	13	...	1	...	4	91	11	128	...
November ...	72	...	24	...	8	...	4	108	15	101	...
Dec. (to Dec. 3rd)	83	39	26	...	7	...	4	159	12	119	...
Totals ...	681	39	144	...	21	...	27	912	82	660	...
WESTERN HOSPITAL.											
January ...	65	...	10	...	4	...	3	82	7	29	33
February ...	32	...	13	...	1	...	1	47	4	30	12
March ...	23	5	3	...	1	...	4	36	2	43	...
April ...	39	...	8	...	...	...	2	49	6	51	...
May ...	38	...	13	...	1	...	3	55	8	35	...
June ...	25	...	9	...	1	...	1	36	7	42	...
July ...	85	...	13	...	1	...	1	100	19	51	...
August ...	125	...	3	...	4	...	4	136	14	47	...
September ...	95	...	24	...	6	...	1	126	20	27	89
October ...	120	...	9	...	5	...	3	137	20	56	99
November ...	140	...	11	...	8	...	2	161	16	40	85
December ...	113	...	14	...	2	...	3	132	15	35	67
Totals ...	900	5	130	...	34	...	28	1,097	138	486	385
SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITALS.											
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	1	89	...	...	...
November ...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	4	1	...
December ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1	61	33
Totals ...	240	...	...	...	...	...	1	241	5	62	33

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		ADMISSIONS.							DEATHS.	DISCHARGES.	
MONTH.	Scarlet.		Diphtheria.		Enteric.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total.		Re-covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.
	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.							
January ...	61	...	3	...	3	...	2	69	15	37	29
February ...	59	...	3	...	4	...	2	68	7	44	...
March ...	100	8	6	...	...	2	5+1*	122	18	52	...
April ...	85	...	...	...	1	...	2+1*	89	9	66	...
May ...	104	...	6	...	1	...	2	113	16	109	...
June ...	81	...	2	...	1	...	3	89	12	76	...
July ...	121	...	14	...	11	...	3	149	8	95	...
August ...	113	...	13	...	5	...	3	134	15	79	...
September ...	217	...	13	...	9	1	6	246	25	72	141
October ...	194	...	10	...	11	6	4	225	15	27	161
November ...	156	...	12	...	10	6	21	205	34	38	178
December ...	173	...	7	1	14	5	11	211	16	42	135
Totals ...	1,464	8	89	1	70	20	68	1,720	190	737	644
NORTHERN HOSPITAL.											
January ...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	139	2	197	...
February ...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	101	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	28
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	36	...
October ...	...	438	...	18	...	...	...	456	3	266	...
November ...	...	419	...	16	...	...	...	435	3	302	...
December ...	...	284	...	26	...	...	...	310	4	327	1
Totals ...	...	1,630	...	60	...	...	...	1,690	15	1,352	29
WESTERN HOSPITAL.											
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY.											
January ...	219	139	20	...	15	...	17	410	49	325	139
February ...	178	26	27	...	9	...	9	249	33	239	26
March ...	197	28	30	...	4	2	14	275	45	271	28
April ...	208	...	35	...	2	...	13	258	32	227	...
May ...	245	...	40	...	6	...	6	297	41	250	...
June ...	174	...	43	...	12	...	14	243	43	209	...
July ...	399	...	88	...	24	...	11	522	59	301	...
August ...	455	...	89	...	32	1	14	591	63	213	...
September ...	574	324	91	...	46	3	15	1,053	93	305	324
October ...	699	438	88	18	47	6	30	1,326	100	577	456
November ...	641	419	94	16	51	6	38	1,265	105	542	435
December ...	529	323	77	27	42	5	38	1,041	73	641	350
Grand Totals...	4,518	1,697	722	61	290	23	219	7,530	736	4,100	1,758

* Born in Hospital.

FEVER STATISTICS—TABLE III.—Showing the Admissions and Deaths of Patients from the several Parishes and Unions during 1889, and the mortality per cent. on all cases; also the proportion of the total admissions to 1,000 of the enumerated population of each Parish or Union.

PARISHES AND UNIONS.	EASTERN HOSPITALS.						NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.					WESTERN HOSPITAL.					SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITALS.				SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.					NORTHERN HOSPITAL.	SUMMARY.						Mortality per cent. on all cases admitted.	Enumerated POPULATION in 1881.	Mortality per 1,000 of enumerated population.							
	Scarlat.	Typhoid	Enteric	Typhus	Other Diseases	Total Admissions.	Scarlat.	Typhoid	Enteric	Other Diseases	Total Admissions.	Scarlat.	Enteric	Typhus	Other Diseases	Total Admissions.	Scarlat.	Other Diseases	Total Admissions.	Scarlat.	Typhoid	Enteric	Other Diseases	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Scarlat.	Typhoid	Enteric	Typhus	Other Diseases	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.										
W. DISTRICT.																																										
Kensington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chelsea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. George's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westminster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Marylebone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampstead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islington	209	17	27	...	14	267	35	70	3	8	1	82			
Hackney	200	32	25	1	9	268	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Giles & St. George, } Bloomsbury ... }	2	1	3	3	...	1	1	5	33	2	1	...	1	37	5		
Strand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holborn	244	13	19	...	10	286	29	48	4	...	52	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London, City of	46	7	2	...	1	56	1	12	1	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoreditch	170	27	22	...	3	222	28	33	1	...	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bethnal Green	87	44	6	1	8	146	36	8	5	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitechapel	16	34	1	...	11	62	18	4	3	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. George-in-the-East	48	51	13	...	7	119	32	1	8	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stepney	57	48	12	...	13	130	29	8	5	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mile End Old Town	69	36	6	1	4	107	30	8	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poplar	73	46	29	...	15	163	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Saviour's	6	...	...	...	9	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Olave's	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambeth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	1	...	19	1	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wandsworth & Clapham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camberwell	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lewisham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port of London Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beyond Met. Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1233	359	163	3	95	1852	306	681	144	21	27	873	82	900	130	54	...	28	1092	188	240	1	241	3	1464	89	70	20	68	1711	190	15	4318	722	290	33	219	5772	786	1275	1,815,704	1.51

No.	Name	Age	Sex
1	John Smith	25	M
2	Mary Jones	22	F
3	James Brown	30	M
4	Sarah White	28	F
5	Robert Black	35	M
6	Elizabeth Green	20	F
7	William Grey	40	M
8	Jane Hill	24	F
9	Thomas Lee	32	M
10	Anna King	26	F
11	George King	38	M
12	Charlotte King	18	F
13	Richard King	45	M
14	Elizabeth King	21	F
15	Henry King	50	M
16	Mary King	23	F
17	John King	30	M
18	Sarah King	27	F
19	James King	35	M
20	Elizabeth King	20	F
21	William King	40	M
22	Jane King	24	F
23	Thomas King	32	M
24	Anna King	26	F
25	George King	38	M
26	Charlotte King	18	F
27	Richard King	45	M
28	Elizabeth King	21	F
29	Henry King	50	M
30	Mary King	23	F
31	John King	30	M
32	Sarah King	27	F
33	James King	35	M
34	Elizabeth King	20	F
35	William King	40	M
36	Jane King	24	F
37	Thomas King	32	M
38	Anna King	26	F
39	George King	38	M
40	Charlotte King	18	F
41	Richard King	45	M
42	Elizabeth King	21	F
43	Henry King	50	M
44	Mary King	23	F
45	John King	30	M
46	Sarah King	27	F
47	James King	35	M
48	Elizabeth King	20	F
49	William King	40	M
50	Jane King	24	F

AGES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
EASTERN HOSPITALS.							
Under 1	...	3	1	1	...	4	1
1 to 2	...	22	8	24	11	46	19
2 to 3	...	43	8	46	12	89	20
3 to 4	...	72	17	48	5	120	22
4 to 5	...	66	7	62	10	128	17
5 to 10	...	248	13	313	16	561	29
10 to 15	...	63	...	117	2	180	2
15 to 20	...	33	3	31	...	64	3
20 to 25	...	7	...	16	...	23	...
25 to 30	...	6	...	3	...	9	...
30 to 35	...	1	...	6	...	7	...
35 to 40	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
40 to 45	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	566	57	667	56	1,233	113
WESTERN HOSPITAL.							
Under 1	...	4	1	3	...	4	1
1 to 2	...	11	6	15	4	26	10
2 to 3	...	39	5	35	8	74	13
3 to 4	...	51	12	45	9	96	21
4 to 5	...	57	5	56	6	113	11
5 to 10	...	174	12	206	8	380	20
10 to 15	...	69	2	60	1	129	3
15 to 20	...	13	...	14	...	27	...
20 to 25	...	11	...	19	...	30	...
25 to 30	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
30 to 35	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
35 to 40	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	431	43	469	36	900	79
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.							
Under 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
1 to 2	...	9	...	10	3	19	3
2 to 3	...	25	6	22	...	47	6
3 to 4	...	40	3	40	8	80	11
4 to 5	...	31	2	37	3	68	5
5 to 10	...	133	3	150	4	283	7
10 to 15	...	38	...	59	...	97	...
15 to 20	...	28	...	15	...	43	...
20 to 25	...	3	...	11	1	14	1
25 to 30	...	5	...	10	...	15	...
30 to 35	...	6	...	7	...	13	...
35 to 40	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	318	14	363	19	681	33
SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITALS.							
Under 1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
1 to 2	...	...	...	6	2	6	2
2 to 3	...	8	1	8	1	16	1
3 to 4	...	16	...	12	1	28	1
4 to 5	...	8	...	15	...	23	...
5 to 10	...	52	...	52	...	104	...
10 to 15	...	13	...	23	...	36	...
15 to 20	...	6	...	7	...	13	...
20 to 25	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
25 to 30	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
30 to 35	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
35 to 40	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
40 to 45	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	109	1	131	4	240	5
Totals							

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLES V.—SCARLET FEVER CASES.—List of Complications, 1889.

COMPLICATIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES AT EACH HOSPITAL.							SUMMARY.
	Eastern Hospitals.	North-Western Hospital.	Western Hospital.	South-Western Hospitals.	South-Eastern Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	Hospital.	
Rheumatism	31	12	39	...	30	3	...	115
Bronchitis	11	6	49	...	1	8	...	75
Broncho-pneumonia	30	...	25	...	...	1	...	56
Pneumonia	2	8	7	...	5	3	...	25
Pleurisy (at E. H. 5 with effusion)	7	1	4	...	4	2	...	18
Otitis	131	30	86	5	129	14	...	395
Rhinitis	119	65	74	29	113	20	...	391
Albuminuria	140	65	265	...	63	36	...	598
Acute Nephritis	78	15	33	...	41	4	...	171
Adenitis, Suppurating... ..	30	18	15	1	9	12	...	85
" Secondary (sufficient to raise temperature)	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
Cervical Cellulitis (Bull-neck)	16	2	5	...	13	1	...	37
" Adenitis (simple at W. H.) ... ..	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	195
Other important complications or diseases incidental to Convalescence:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapse of disease ... ..	...	3	2	...	8	...	...	13
" of Rash ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Chickenpox ... ..	...	7	...	...	9	17	...	33
Measles ... ..	...	7	8	...	1	7	...	23
Rötheln ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	8	1	2	...	1	...	...	12
Diphtheria	2	...	4	...	17	15	...	38
" and Membranous Croup ... ..	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Croup, Membranous	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	18
Pyæmia	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	10
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tubercle ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lung, abscess of	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meningitis Tubercular... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Anæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
EASTERN HOSPITALS.						
Under 1	4	3	3	2	7	5
1 to 2	10	10	15	12	25	22
2 to 3	18	12	13	8	31	20
3 to 4	21	12	31	24	52	36
4 to 5	17	10	34	12	51	22
5 to 10	55	16	56	20	111	36
10 to 15	16	4	21	...	37	4
15 to 20	12	2	10	...	22	2
20 to 25	6	1	8	1	14	2
25 to 30 ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...
30 to 35	1	...	...	...	1	...
35 to 40 ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
40 to 45	2	...	...	...	2	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	162	70	197	79	359	149
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 1	2	1	6	...	8	1
1 to 2	7	2	4	4	11	6
2 to 3	7	2	6	4	13	6
3 to 4	9	6	5	2	14	8
4 to 5	6	1	9	2	15	3
5 to 10	27	6	15	4	42	10
10 to 15	5	2	12	1	17	3
15 to 20	3	1	5	1	8	2
20 to 25	2	1	4	...	6	1
25 to 30	2	1	4	...	6	1
30 to 35	1	...	1	...	2	...
35 to 40 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	71	23	73	19	144	42
WESTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 2	2	1	2	2	4	3
2 to 3	7	5	6	4	13	9
3 to 4	5	1	4	4	9	5
4 to 5	9	3	8	4	17	7
5 to 10	18	6	23	13	41	19
10 to 15	6	1	12	2	18	3
15 to 20	3	...	9	1	12	1
20 to 25 ... ..	...	...	9	...	9	...
25 to 30	1	...	...	...	1	...
30 to 35 ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
35 to 40	1	...	2	1	3	1
40 to 45	1	...	...	...	1	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	53	17	77	31	130	48

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 1	3	1	...	...	3	1
1 to 2	2	2	1	1	3	3
2 to 3	1	...	3	1	4	1
3 to 4	6	4	4	3	10	7
4 to 5	5	2	7	2	12	4
5 to 10	17	8	16	8	33	16
10 to 15	5	1	4	1	9	2
15 to 20	3	...	4	...	7	...
20 to 25	1	...	3	1	4	1
25 to 30 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
30 to 35 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 40	1	...	1	...	2	...
40 to 45	1	1	...	...	1	1
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
and upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	45	19	44	17	89	36
SUMMARY.						
Under 1	9	5	9	2	18	7
1 to 2	21	15	22	19	43	34
2 to 3	33	19	28	17	61	36
3 to 4	41	23	44	33	85	56
4 to 5	37	16	58	20	95	36
5 to 10	117	36	110	45	227	81
10 to 15	32	8	49	4	81	12
15 to 20	21	3	28	2	49	5
20 to 25	9	2	24	2	33	4
25 to 30	3	1	9	...	12	1
30 to 35	2	...	3	...	5	...
35 to 40	2	...	5	1	7	1
40 to 45	4	1	1	...	5	1
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
and upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	331	129	391	146	722	275

EVER STATISTICS—TABLES VIa.—Diphtheria Cases. List of Complications, 1889.

COMPLICATIONS.	Eastern Hospital.	North-Western Hospital.	Western Hospital.	South-Eastern Hospital.	TOTALS.
Albuminuria	*	72	56	43	171
Chinitis	96	39	34	10	179
Suppurating Adenitis	16	3	3	...	22
Simple Adenitis ... ..	...	...	20	...	20
Secondary Adenitis ... ..	...	7	...	...	7
Paralysis of Palate	25	22	14	10	71
Paralysis of Visual Accommodation ... ..	...	2	6	2	10
General Paralysis ... ..	...	5	...	...	5
Bronchitis	5	...	9	...	14
Broncho-Pneumonia	9	...	5	1	15
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
Neurisy ... ..	...	1	1	1	3
Epistaxis	16	5	5	...	26
Rhinitis	25	3	6	3	37
Diffuse Cellulitis	4	...	2	8	14
Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	4	1	5
Rheumatism ... ..	...	4	...	...	4
Group ... ..	...	32	...	...	32
Nephritis ... ..	...	3	...	...	3
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Perforation of Palate ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Purpuric Rash ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Salivation ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Facial Erysipelas ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Oral Diphtheria ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Relapse of disease	2	2	2	2	8
Perforating Ulcer of Oesophagus ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	198	209	168	83	

* Albuminuria in about 70 per cent.

AGES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
EASTERN HOSPITALS.		5	2	2	1	7	3
Under 5	...	12	4	19	3	31	4
5 to 10	...	16	3	26	1	42	4
10 to 15	...	15	3	10	2	25	5
15 to 20	...	16	3	6	1	22	4
20 to 25	...	6	2	2	...	8	...
25 to 30	...	7	2	4	...	11	2
30 to 35	...	6	1	7	...	13	1
35 to 40	...	2	1	1	...	3	1
40 to 45	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
45 to 50	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	88	13	77	7	165	20
WESTERN HOSPITAL.		3	1	2	...	5	1
Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
5 to 10	...	3	...	2	...	5	...
10 to 15	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
15 to 20	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
20 to 25	...	2	...	5	...	7	3
25 to 30	...	2	...	2	...	4	2
30 to 35	...	2	1	4	1	6	2
35 to 40	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	16	5	18	1	34	6
SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		2	...	...	...	2	...
Under 5	...	3	...	5	...	8	...
5 to 10	...	9	1	1	...	10	1
10 to 15	...	11	1	11	1	22	2
15 to 20	...	4	1	3	...	7	1
20 to 25	...	6	1	2	1	8	2
25 to 30	...	3	2	3	2	6	2
30 to 35	...	1	2	3	2	5	4
35 to 40	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
10 to 15	...	1	...	3	1	4	1
15 to 20	...	1	...	4	1	5	1
20 to 25	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
25 to 30	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
30 to 35	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
35 to 40	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY.

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Under 5	10	1	4	...	14	1
5 to 10	15	2	28	...	43	2
10 to 15	29	1	30	5	59	6
15 to 20	28	4	25	4	53	8
20 to 25	23	7	18	2	41	9
25 to 30	16	1	7	1	23	2
30 to 35	14	5	11	1	25	6
35 to 40	12	3	10	2	22	5
40 to 45	4	1	3	...	7	1
45 to 50	2	1	...	...	3	1
50 to 55	1	...	...	...	1	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	154	96	136	15	290	41

Grand Totals

COMPLICATIONS.	Number of Cases at each Hospital.				Summary.
	Eastern Hospital.	North-Western Hospital.	Western Hospital.	South-Eastern Hospital.	
æmorrhage	6	2	4	1	13
peritonitis	2	2	2	1	7
„ c perforation	6	...	...	5	11
relapse of disease... ..	3	4	3	2	12
bronchitis ... ..	...	1	4	...	5
pneumonia	4	...	2	1	7
pleurisy ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
epistaxis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
„ profuse ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
morbus Brightii ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
tubercular Pyocephrosis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
albuminuria ... ..	...	...	3	..	3
tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
strabismus ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
deafness ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
retention of Urine	3	...	...	...	3
meningitis	1	...	...	...	1
arthritis of Elbow	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	26	11	21	13	71

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE VIII.—*Typhus Fever Admissions and Deaths at various ages during 1889.*

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITALS.						
Under 5 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10 ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
10 to 15	2	...	1	...	3	...
15 to 20	4	...	4	...	8	...
20 to 25	2	...	1	1	3	1
25 to 30	2*	1*	1	...	3*	1*
30 to 35	1*	1*	...	...	1*	1*
35 to 40	1*	1*	...	...	1*	1*
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
55 to 60	1	1	...	...	1	1
60 and upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	13*	4	10	2	23	6

* 3 Eastern Hospital cases, all others South-Eastern Hospital cases.

(Arranged according to the

DISEASES.	EASTERN HOSPITALS.		NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITALS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Measles	11	3	5	1	3	1
Rötheln	1	...	...	...	5	...
Roseola ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Febricula	21	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Melancholia	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebellum, Abscess of...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
" c Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
" c Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" c Tonsillitis	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Pyæmia	3	3	...	...	...	...
Aortic Aneurism ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Catarrh ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	3	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	13	2	4	...	6	2
" c Old Pleurisy } and Bronchitis }	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Broncho	3	1	...	...	...	...
" c Granular } Kidneys }	1	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Tubercular	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, general ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Empyema c Pericarditis...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Acute Miliary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis... ..	11	...	1	...	...	...
" acute ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	...
Quinsey	1	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } (Congenital Syphilis) }	...	...	1	1	...	...
Peritonitis	2	1	...	...	...	...
" Tubercular ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Concretion in } vermiform } appendix }	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bright's Disease, Pneu- } monia and Pleurisy) }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nephritis	3	1	...	...	...	...
Strangulated Hernia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Necrosis of Scapula } c septicæmia }	1	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Middle Ear } —Pyæmia }	1	1	...	...	...	...
Herpes c Tonsillitis, } c febricula }	6	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erythema ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Syphilitic Cachexia, } 2dry pneumonia }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urticaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perinoeal Abscess ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Born in Hospital	1	1	...	...	...	...
At Mother's Breast... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nil(certified as Diphtheria)	...	...	4	...	...	...
Nil(certified as Scarlatina)	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	95	21	27	4	28	5

Registrar-General's classification.)

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITALS.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
...	...	7	4	...	...	26	9
...	6	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	10	...	...	...	31	...
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	1	1
...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	3	3
...	1	1
...	1	...
...	4	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	17	4	...	...	40	8
...	1	1
...	3	1
...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	1
...	1	1
...	1	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	8	...	...	...	20	...
...	3	...
...	1	...
...	2	...
1	2	...
...	1	1
...	...	3	3	...	...	5	4
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
...	1	1
...	3	1
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	6	...
...	1	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
...	1	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1
...	2	...
...	4	...
...	1	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
1	...	68	18	...	...	219	48

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE I.—Returns showing the Numbers of Smallpox Patients Admitted from each Parish or Union during each Month of the Year 1860; the Total Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year, and the condition of the Patients as to Vaccination.

PARISH OR UNION.	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON 1ST JANUARY.		JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL ADMISSIONS.	DEATHS.	DISCHARGES.	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON 31ST DECEMBER.		
	VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.																			
	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.
W. District.																				
Kennington
Fulham
Paddington
Chelsea
St. George's
Westminster
N. District.																				
St. Marylebone
St. Pancras
Hamstead
Islington
Hackney
Cent. Dist.																				
St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury
Strand
Holborn
London, City of
E. District.																				
Shoreditch
Bethnal Green
Whitechapel	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. George-in-the-East
Stepney
Mile End Old Town
Poplar
S. District.																				
St. Saviour's
St. Olave's
Lambeth
Wandsworth & Clapham
Canterbury
Greenwich	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolwich
Lewisham
Beyond Met. Area
Totals	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—Admissions, &c., from "other diseases" during the year are not included in this Return.

NOTE 1.—The columns headed "no evidence" contain the particulars of cases stated to have been Vaccinated, but bearing no visible evidence of the operation, and also of those in which no statement was given, but the nature of the eruption or other cause prevented any observation of the marks, if any existed.

EMERALD STATE - TABLE I

Year	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Population per sq. mile		Total Population
			1900	1910	
1900	100,000	10,000	10	10	1,000,000
1910	120,000	10,000	12	12	1,440,000
1920	150,000	10,000	15	15	2,250,000
1930	180,000	10,000	18	18	3,240,000
1940	200,000	10,000	20	20	4,000,000
1950	220,000	10,000	22	22	4,840,000
1960	250,000	10,000	25	25	6,250,000
1970	280,000	10,000	28	28	7,840,000
1980	300,000	10,000	30	30	9,000,000
1990	320,000	10,000	32	32	10,240,000
2000	350,000	10,000	35	35	12,250,000
2010	380,000	10,000	38	38	14,440,000
2020	400,000	10,000	40	40	16,000,000

MALES.

AGES.	CASES WITH VACCINATION								
	AREA OF CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.				NUMBER OF SCARS.				
	A ¹ = upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch total area.	A ² = $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch total area.	A ³ = less than $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch total area.	Areas not recorded.	B ¹ Four or more Scars.	B ² Three Scars.	B ³ Two Scars.	B ⁴ One Scar.	Not recorded
Under 1 year
From 1 to 2 years
" 2 " 3 "
" 3 " 4 "
" 4 " 5 "
" 5 " 6 "
" 6 " 7 "
" 7 " 8 "
" 8 " 9 "
" 9 " 10 "
" 10 " 11 "
" 11 " 12 "
" 12 " 13 "
" 13 " 14 "
" 14 " 15 "
" 15 " 20 "
" 20 " 25 "
" 25 " 30 "	1	..	..	...	...	1	..
" 30 " 35 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
" 35 " 40 "
" 40 " 50 "	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 50 " 60 "
" 60 " 70 "
" 70 " 80 "
" 80 and upwards
Totals...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...

MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED.

AGES.	CASES WITH VACCINATION								
	AREA OF CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.				NUMBER OF SCARS.				
	A ¹ = upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch total area.	A ² = $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch total area.	A ³ = less than $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch total area.	Areas not recorded.	B ¹ Four or more Scars.	B ² Three Scars.	B ³ Two Scars.	B ⁴ One Scar.	Not recorded.
Under 1 year
From 1 to 2 years
" 2 " 3 "
" 3 " 4 "
" 4 " 5 "
" 5 " 6 "
" 6 " 7 "
" 7 " 8 "
" 8 " 9 "
" 9 " 10 "
" 10 " 11 "
" 11 " 12 "
" 12 " 13 "
" 13 " 14 "
" 14 " 15 "
" 15 " 20 "
" 20 " 25 "
" 25 " 30 "	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 30 " 35 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
" 35 " 40 "
" 40 " 50 "	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 50 " 60 "
" 60 " 70 "
" 70 " 80 "
" 80 and upwards
Totals	3	...	...	...	1	2	...

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE SEVERAL ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES FOR 1888.

No. 8.

REPORT OF DR. H. CASE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.

(For Statistics, see pp. 86 to 110.)

LEAVESDEN ASYLUM,
NEAR WATFORD, HERTS,
January, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1889.

The Statistical Return showing numerical changes is as follows:—

There were in the Asylum on the 1st January 1,972 patients, 883 of which were males, and 1,089 females.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the year	140	121	261
Readmitted ,,	2	1	3
Discharged ,,	18	20	38
Died ,,	124	109	233
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1889 ...	883	1,082	1,965

The total number under care during the year, 1,025 males and 1,211 females. The average daily number resident, 887 males and 1,085 females.

ADMISSIONS.

These have been far more numerous than for the past 10 years, having been 167 in 1880, and 154 in 1888. Unfortunately one is still obliged to

record the very feeble state of health of the majority of those sent for treatment; but little can be done for them, and they die after a very short residence; for instance, 45 of those admitted during the year were between 60 and 70, 35 between 70 and 80, and 11 between 80 and 90.

As I said last year our original patients are fast dying off or getting past work, so that paid labour has to be resorted to; certainly the admissions of the past year do not tend to alter my opinion that such cases might well be left to end their days in their respective workhouses, where they could be more easily visited by their friends, and thus leave space in this Institution for the treatment of those who might be benefited.

2 males and 1 female were re-admitted; they had been previously discharged to the care of their friends, with the sanction or at the request of the Guardians of their various Parishes. It was found necessary to again discharge the female patient as being dangerous to others.

DISCHARGES.

7 have been discharged cured. This may, I think, be considered a fair number, when chronic cases only are supposed to be treated; 15 were handed over to the care of their friends, having improved, and 16 were discharged as not improved; these last were sent back to their various parishes for transfer to County Asylums.

DEATHS.

The death-rate has been very high, viz., 11·8 per cent.; this is accounted for by the large number of old residents whose organic disease has gradually carried them off; for instance, 121 had been from 10 to 19 years in the Asylum: then again we have to debit those resident under one year with the large number of 38, and between one and five years 58.

The causes of death have been such as are usually met with in Asylums, a large percentage coming under the heading of *general debility* and *senile decay*; thus, between the ages of 70 and 80, 40 died; also, 17 between 80 and 90. These facts speak for themselves, and require no further comment.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The following improvements have been made:—

In order to deal more effectually with an outbreak of fire, a pumping house has been erected, and fitted with a 9-horse power gas engine, working two 9-inch pumps, which are fed by a tank containing 30,000 gallons of water.

An additional steam engine and a boiler have been fixed to assist in working the laundry machinery. No. 12 airing court has been enlarged, and a skittle alley added thereto.

I am glad to be able to say that no disease of an epidemic nature attacked us during the year.

A few accidents occurred, such as are incidental in an Institution of this kind; they are recorded in the medical journal. All the sufferers recovered.

The patients have been amused as heretofore by theatrical performances, dances, &c., and it is evident to all that such treatment is not only palliative but curative.

My medical colleagues and all the other officers have rendered me valuable assistance in carrying out the duties of my office. I need not mention them individually, their length of service and hearty co-operation for the benefit of the Institution having made them well known to the Committee.

The statistical tables are annexed.

All matters requiring your attention have been reported to you, Gentlemen, at your fortnightly meetings. It remains therefore for me simply to thank you for the support and confidence you accord me in the discharge of my responsible duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. CASE,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 9.

REPORT OF DR. G. STANLEY ELLIOT, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE CATERHAM ASYLUM.

(For Statistics, see pp. 86 to 110.)

CATERHAM ASYLUM,
CATERHAM, SURREY,
December 31st, 1889.*To the Committee of Management.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report upon the general condition of the Asylum for the year 1889, together with the usual statistical tables, affording information regarding the histories of the patients admitted, discharged, and deceased, and of those remaining under care at the end of the year.

The numerical results of the past year may be learned from the sub-joined table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the 1st of January, 1889, the Asylum contained	930	1,052	1,982
There have been admitted during the year	92	79	171
The total number under treatment has been... ..	1,022	1,131	2,153
Of this number there have been discharged	20	13	33
There have died	83	72	155
Remaining under treatment at the close of the year	919	1,046	1,965

THE ADMISSIONS.

The number admitted, viz., 171, varies but little from that of the previous year, and I regret to have to state that the condition of those admitted was, in many cases, of a very hopeless and enfeebled character, due either to confirmed disease of an incurable nature or advanced age. 40 per cent. of the fresh arrivals required to be at once warded and placed under infirmary treatment; 35 per cent. were upwards of 60 years of age; and 15 per cent. were more than 70 years of age.

It is extremely rare now that any patients capable of assisting in the work of the Asylum are sent from the workhouses, and if the present class of cases continues to be admitted, the Asylum will ere long become a huge Infirmary, and the question of increasing the Infirmary accommodation, with the consequent necessary proportionate increase in the staff of attendants, &c., will present itself for the urgent consideration of the Committee.

The original Infirmary accommodation provided when the Asylum was built was evidently only intended to accommodate those falling sick of a comparatively healthy community, and in the early history of the Asylum a very much larger proportion of patients capable of being beneficially and usefully occupied was sent here. It is chiefly from these that our workers of to-day are numbered, and as death or advanced age continues to deprive us of their valuable assistance, it becomes a very difficult matter to replace them, and thereby satisfactorily carry on the necessary industrial work of the Asylum.

I am of opinion that a number of the very aged admissions who are principally suffering from the mental decay of old age (which generally accompanies persons of originally feeble mental powers in the event of their surviving to advanced years) might with advantage be detained and efficiently cared for in the various workhouses and infirmaries.

THE DISCHARGES.

13 males and 4 females were discharged as recovered, 1 male and 2 females as improved, and 5 males and 7 females as not improved. These latter were discharged either at the urgent request of the relatives and against the advice of the Medical Superintendent, or for transfer to another Union, or as dangerous patients for removal to a County Asylum. 1 male was discharged as not having exhibited any evidence of insanity since his admission.

THE DEATHS.

The deaths numbered 155, and there was a slight excess amongst the males. This is in a great measure accounted for by the larger number of deaths due to the disease known as general paralysis of the insane, which is comparatively rare amongst women. Pulmonary consumption figures as a cause of death more prominently than in former years, and 26 are recorded as due to the decay of old age as against 20 in 1888. 1 male exceeded 100, and 1 female 90 years; while 20 males and 14 females, or nearly 22 per cent. of those who died, were more than 70 years of age.

The cause of the mental disorder of a considerable number of the fresh

admissions can be traced to alcoholic intemperance, either on the part of the patients themselves, or as indirectly due by the confirmed intemperate habits of the parents. Hereditary predisposition also takes a prominent place amongst the causes of insanity.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The year just passed has been a comparatively uneventful one in the history of the Institution. The highest number resident in any one day was 1,993, and the average number resident in the year was 1,978.

The rate of mortality on the average number has been 7·83.

There has been no epidemic disease, and but few casualties of a serious nature.

The Commissioners of Lunacy visited the Asylum in May last, and periodical visits have also been paid by the Local Government Board Inspectors.

The sanitary arrangements of the Asylum have received special attention. All the slop sinks have now been cut off from connection with the drains, and ventilating pipes have also been fixed to each block.

A large number of the w.c.'s have been fitted with pans and traps of an improved pattern. Those drains which were out of line and required lifting, were given the requisite fall.

The heating arrangements continue to act satisfactorily, and there has been no difficulty in maintaining a uniform temperature throughout the wards.

The following important structural additions and improvements have also been carried out:—

The kitchens and lavatories of a number of the male blocks, as well as a central kitchen and cook house, were cleaned, painted, and extensively repaired, many of the ceilings being replaced by match-boarding. All the corridors were cleaned and painted. It was found necessary to pull down and rebuild a number of chimneys and two gables at the detached Infirmary.

The whole of the female blocks on the south and west sides were painted externally.

Additional fencing has been erected round the estate.

Increased store accommodation has been added to the Infirmary wards of both divisions, where it was much needed for the more efficient storage of the patients' clothing, blankets, &c.

The attendants and artisans have been periodically drilled in the use of the various appliances for the extinction of fire, and explicit rules for their guidance in the event of such a calamity occurring. The fire-escape is stationed at a central and easily accessible spot for immediate use if needed, and a fireman or deputy is always on duty in the event of his services being suddenly required.

Mr. Cawthorne, who had held the office of Inspector of the male division since the opening of the Asylum, was in July last obliged to resign his situation after nearly 20 years' service, owing to bodily infirmity and advanced age, and I much regretted the loss of a most trustworthy and efficient officer. Charge attendant William Walker also resigned from ill-health, which entirely incapacitated him from following his occupation. Both these officials were granted a superannuation allowance by the Board in recognition of their long and efficient services.

I regret also to have to record the death of Fireman Littlefield, which occurred suddenly whilst he was on leave of absence.

The conduct of the attendants and servants has been generally good.

The employment and recreation of the patients continue to receive the attention they deserve, and I am much indebted to my colleague, Dr. Campbell, for the valuable assistance he continues to give me in promoting the entertainments, as well as in all other matters appertaining to the welfare of the Asylum.

I have again to acknowledge the willing assistance I have received from the various officers during the past year.

In concluding this Report, I beg to sincerely thank you for the unvarying kindness, valuable support, and courteous consideration I have received from you in the discharge of my responsible duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. STANLEY ELLIOT,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 10.

REPORT OF DR. T. B. DYER, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
THE DARENTH ASYLUM.

(For Statistics, see pp. 86 to 110.)

DARENTH ADULT ASYLUM,
NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,
January, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1889.

The following changes have occurred during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum 1st January, 1889	418	547	965
Admitted	154	122	276
Discharged	34	16	50
Died	54	53	107
Remaining 31st December, 1889	484	600	1,084

This year the admissions (including the 35 children over 16 years of age transferred from the Schools) have been almost the same as last year, viz., 276 this year, as against 289 last; and it is satisfactory to note that of the 50 patients discharged, 36 have left considerably improved in their mental state. It would be an advantage if we could let some of the more doubtful cases out on a month's trial, so that if they did not succeed they might be re-admitted on their original certificate at or before the termination of the

month if necessary, and during the month's probation they should still be on the Asylum books. This system is in use and found to work well in County Asylums.

The death-rate this year has been somewhat high, but the annexed tables will show the great age of many of the deceased, several, too, being very feeble when admitted. Two inquests were held during the year, the verdict being in the one case "from heart disease," and in the other "from failure of the heart's action, accelerated by shock from accidental fall." The causes of the other deaths are stated in the following tables. There has been no epidemic among the staff or patients during the year.

The work done by the patients progresses in a satisfactory manner, as many patients as possible being encouraged to make themselves useful—the men on the farm-lands, shops, and elsewhere; the women are employed in the kitchen, laundry, needle-room, besides sewing and helping in the cleaning of the wards.

The entertainments are continued as formerly—theatrical performances and a nigger troupe by members of the staff giving much pleasure. We have to thank an amateur dramatic company from Greenhithe for giving us a performance of Byron's "War to the Knife," and the Managers of the St. Vincent's Home for kindly allowing their band to come and play gratuitously at the patients' annual summer fête. An associated dance is given weekly unless there be an entertainment. Cricket is enjoyed every fine afternoon in the summer, and football in the winter.

For the more effectual safety of the patients in case of fire, a second staircase has been added to those blocks where previously there had been only one, and to accustom the patients to this additional exit, they are used one day weekly. Electrical communication has been made with all the wards of the Asylum to the fire centre, and a fire alarm has also been added. I may mention that each attendant can with the ordinary ward key open the door of the new staircase attached to their block.

With great regret the staff heard of the sudden death of our late Chairman, Mr. Privett.

At Lady-day our late Matron, Mrs. Dyer, relinquished her duties through ill-health, to the great regret of the staff and patients. She has been succeeded by Mrs. Williams. Miss Wyld, Matron of the Pavilions, has left

for another appointment, and the Matron of the Adult Asylum has been acting *pro tem*.

I have to thank Dr. White, and the staff generally, for the help they have afforded me during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. B. DYER,
Medical Superintendent.

	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylums, 1st January, 1889...	...	...	...	883	1,089	1,972
Admitted for the first time during the year, direct from the several Parishes and Unions ...	140	121	261	...	...	...
Re-admitted during the year...	2	1	3	...	...	...
Admitted from other Asylums of the Board ...	...	...	...	142	122	264
Total under care during the year ...	...	...	...	1,025	1,211	2,236
Discharged—						
Not insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered ...	3	4	7	...	...	...
Improved ...	10	5	15	...	...	...
Not improved ...	5	11	16	...	...	...
To other Asylums of Board...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	124	109	233	...	...	...
Total discharged (for various reasons) and died during the year ...	...	...	...	142	129	271
Remaining in the Asylums, 31st December, 1889...	...	...	...	883	1,082	1,965
Average numbers resident during the year ...	...	...	...	887	1,085	1,972
Highest number resident on any one day ...	...	...	...	893	1,100	1,993
Lowest number resident on any one day ...	...	...	...	875	1,072	1,947

TABLES II.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges from*

[N.B.—The following are the dates of the opening of the several Asylums:—

	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 19 $\frac{83}{365}$ years, direct from the several Parishes and Unions ...	2,734	2,857	5,591	...	...	...
Re-admissions ...	28	9	37	...	...	...
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	182	231	413	...	...	...
Total of cases admitted ...	...	...	...	2,944	3,097	6,041
Discharged—						
Not insane ...	2	1	3	...	...	...
Recovered ...	133	84	217	...	...	...
Improved ...	152	118	270	...	...	...
Not improved ...	191	207	398	...	...	...
To other Asylums of Board ...	44	33	77	...	...	...
Died ...	1,539	1,572	3,111	...	...	...
Total discharged and died during the 19 $\frac{83}{365}$ years ...	...	...	...	2,061	2,015	4,076
Remaining 31st December, 1889 ...	...	...	...	883	1,082	1,965
Average numbers resident during the 19 $\frac{83}{365}$ years ...	...	...	...	817	1,032	1,849

N.B. From the 16th April, 1873, to November, 1876, the North-Western Hospital (Hampstead) was used as an Asylum for the other Asylums of the Board. 222 patients (91 male and 131 female) died and the

CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	930	1,052	1,982	...	...	...	418	547	965	...	...	...	2,231	2,688	4,919
92	78	170	...	...	...	127	112	239	...	...	...	359	311	670	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	35	...	...	...	26	9	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	92	79	171	...	...	...	154	122	276	...	...	...	388	323	711
...	...	...	1,022	1,131	2,153	...	...	...	572	669	1,241	...	...	...	2,619	3,011	5,630
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	24	...	...	...
1	2	3	...	...	...	26	10	36	...	...	...	37	17	54	...	...	...
5	7	12	...	...	...	8	6	14	...	...	...	18	24	42	...	...	...
...
83	72	155	...	...	...	54	53	107	...	...	...	261	234	495	...	...	...
...	...	...	103	85	188	...	...	...	88	69	157	...	...	...	333	283	616
...	...	...	919	1,046	1,965	...	...	...	484	600	1,084	...	...	...	2,286	2,728	5,014
...	...	...	930	1,048	1,978	...	...	...	467	588	1,055	...	...	...	2,284	2,721	5,005
...	...	...	941	1,052	1,993	...	...	...	493	607	1,100	...	...	...	2,327	2,759	5,086
...	...	...	922	1,036	1,958	...	...	...	418	546	964	...	...	...	2,215	2,654	4,869

the Opening of the First Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1889.

LEAVESDEN, 9th October, 1870; CATERHAM, 29th September, 1870; and DARENTH, 4th May, 1880.]

CATERHAM ASYLUM						DARENTH ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,292	2,910	6,202	...	...	...	618	916	1,534	...	...	...	6,644	6,683	13,327	...	...	...
25	26	51	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	55	43	98	...	...	...
128	204	332	...	...	...	313	254	567	...	...	...	623	689	1,312	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,445	3,140	6,585	...	...	...	933	1,178	2,111	...	...	...	7,322	7,415	14,737
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...
207	158	365	...	...	...	30	21	51	...	...	...	370	263	633	...	...	...
241	137	378	...	...	...	100	78	178	...	...	...	493	333	826	...	...	...
142	125	267	...	...	...	39	70	109	...	...	...	372	402	774	...	...	...
87	48	135	...	...	...	21	40	61	...	...	...	152	121	273	...	...	...
1,847	1,625	3,472	...	...	...	259	369	628	...	...	...	3,645	3,566	7,211	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,526	2,094	4,620	...	...	...	449	578	1,027	...	...	...	5,036	4,687	9,723
...	...	...	919	1,046	1,965	...	...	...	484	600	1,084	...	...	...	2,286	2,728	5,014
...	...	...	800	1,020	1,820	...	...	...	243	399	642	...	...	...	1,860	2,451	4,311

imbeciles, and during that period 1,201 patients were admitted direct from the several Parishes and Unions, as well as some from remainder were discharged or transferred to the Asylums at Leavesden and Caterham

88 LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Admissions for the year 1881, and for each subsequent year. (For the years from the

YEAR.	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.										
	FROM PARISHES AND UNIONS.		FROM OTHER ASYLUMS OF BOARD.		Total Admissions.	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			TO OTHER ASYLUMS OF BOARD.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																
1881	89	72	...	...	161	13	7	20	7	7	14	6	2	8	...	...
1882	85	87	...	...	172	10	7	17	3	5	8	3	...	3	...	...
1883	80	107	...	...	187	2	3	5	7	7	14	6	1	7	...	...
1884	58	96	...	...	154	1	8	9	4	7	11	4	7	11	...	...
1885	73	97	...	...	170	7	9	16	4	5	9	3	6	9	...	...
1886	65	86	...	...	151	...	1	1	4	1	5	9	5	14	...	...
1887	82	92	...	...	174	2	1	3	6	2	8	7	4	11	...	...
1888	73	83	...	...	156	5	4	9	4	1	5	5	5	10	...	...
1889	142	122	...	...	264	3	4	7	10	5	15	5	11	16	...	...
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																
1881	122	105	...	...	227	8	5	13	7	8	15	7	9	16	...	...
1882	81	87	...	...	168	8	6	14	11	3	14	12	8	20	...	...
1883	76	40	...	...	116	10	4	14	6	5	11	6	1	7	...	...
1884	100	103	...	...	203	4	11	15	5	9	14	4	4	8	...	...
1885	62	51	...	...	113	8	6	14	4	2	6	1	...	1	...	...
1886	118	92	...	...	210	6	5	11	4	4	8	3	2	5	...	...
1887	105	91	...	...	196	8	5	13	9	6	15	3	5	8	...	...
1888	83	81	...	...	164	6	6	12	4	1	5	8	7	15	...	...
1889	92	79	...	...	171	13	4	17	1	2	3	6	7	13	...	...
DARENTH ASYLUM.																
1881	...	16	...	13	29	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
1882	152	186	78	17	433	...	...	...	4	5	9	2	2	4	...	...
1883	107	153	6	8	274	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	6	9	...	...
1884	57	67	...	...	124	6	7	13	3	4	7	8	14	22	...	...
1885	40	54	22	30	146	23	10	33	...	...	...	9	8	17	...	...
1886	46	63	20	8	137	...	...	...	27	21	48	3	10	13	...	...
1887	41	39	12	69	161	...	...	...	19	20	39	4	7	11	...	...
1888	49	70	124	46	289	...	...	...	18	14	32	2	6	8	21	40
1889	128	113	26	9	276	...	...	...	26	10	36	8	6	14	...	...
SUMMARY.																
1881	211	193	...	13	417	22	16	38	14	15	29	13	13	26	..	...
1882	318	360	78	17	773	18	13	31	18	13	31	17	10	27	...	...
1883	263	300	6	8	577	12	7	19	16	14	30	15	8	23	...	...
1884	215	266	...	...	481	11	26	37	12	20	32	16	25	41	...	...
1885	175	202	22	30	429	38	25	63	8	7	15	13	14	26	...	..
1886	279	241	20	8	498	6	6	12	35	26	61	15	17	32	...	...
1887	228	222	12	69	531	10	6	16	34	28	62	14	16	30	...	...
1888	205	234	124	46	609	11	10	21	26	16	42	15	18	33	21	40
1889	362	314	26	9	711	16	8	24	37	17	54	*19	24	43	...	...

* Includes one not insane.

DIED.			Remaining 31st December.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
73	61	134	887	1,094	1,981	895	1,098	1,993	14.6	9.7	12.4	8.2	5.5	6.7
68	76	144	888	1,093	1,981	890	1,092	1,982	11.7	8.0	9.9	7.7	6.9	7.2
59	99	158	894	1,090	1,984	894	1,090	1,984	2.5	2.8	2.6	6.6	9.0	7.9
53	73	126	890	1,091	1,981	898	1,095	1,993	1.7	8.3	5.8	5.9	6.6	6.3
58	89	147	891	1,079	1,970	895	1,085	1,980	9.4	9.2	9.7	6.4	8.2	7.4
58	58	116	885	1,100	1,985	893	1,095	1,988	0.0	1.1	0.6	6.5	5.3	5.8
52	93	145	900	1,092	1,992	895	1,092	1,987	2.4	1.1	1.7	5.8	8.5	7.3
76	76	152	883	1,089	1,972	890	1,090	1,980	6.8	4.8	5.7	8.5	7.0	7.7
124	109	233	883	1,082	1,965	887	1,085	1,972	2.1	3.2	2.6	13.9	10.0	11.8
100	105	205	939	1,082	2,021	924	1,076	2,000	6.45	4.76	5.72	10.82	9.75	10.25
64	64	128	925	1,088	2,013	935	1,083	2,018	9.87	6.89	8.33	6.84	5.90	6.34
66	54	120	913	1,064	1,977	930	1,080	2,010	13.15	10.00	12.6	7.09	5.00	5.97
69	65	134	931	1,078	2,009	930	1,082	2,012	4.00	10.67	7.38	7.41	6.00	6.66
74	64	138	906	1,057	1,963	913	1,060	1,973	12.90	11.76	12.39	8.10	6.05	6.99
78	69	147	933	1,069	2,002	915	1,061	1,976	5.08	5.43	5.42	8.52	6.50	7.43
75	74	149	943	1,070	2,013	928	1,072	2,000	7.61	5.49	6.63	8.08	6.90	7.45
78	85	163	930	1,052	1,982	936	1,068	2,004	7.22	7.40	7.31	8.33	7.95	8.13
83	72	155	919	1,046	1,965	930	1,048	1,978	14.13	5.06	9.94	8.92	6.87	7.83
...	22	22	24	199	223	24	197	221	...	13.7	17.2	...	11.16	9.93
16	29	45	232	366	598	97	249	346	...	...	...	16.4	11.61	12.97
35	47	82	304	472	776	267	400	667	...	...	...	12.9	11.80	13.09
36	40	76	308	474	782	308	476	784	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.10	9.90	10.67
36	59	95	302	481	783	298	447	745	4.72	2.76	4.08	12.45	12.64	12.41
26	37	63	312	484	796	310	481	791	...	...	...	8.38	7.68	8.00
25	34	59	317	531	848	307	483	790	...	...	...	8.14	7.04	7.47
31	40	71	418	547	965	330	530	860	...	...	...	9.39	7.54	8.25
54	53	107	484	600	1,084	467	588	1,055	...	...	...	11.56	9.01	10.14
173	188	361	1,850	2,375	4,225	1,843	2,371	4,214	10.4	7.7	9.1	9.3	7.9	8.5
148	169	317	2,045	2,547	4,592	1,922	2,424	4,346	4.5	3.4	4.0	7.7	6.5	7.2
160	200	360	2,111	2,626	4,737	2,091	2,570	4,661	4.4	2.2	3.3	7.6	7.7	7.7
158	178	336	2,129	2,643	4,772	2,136	2,653	4,789	5.1	19.7	7.6	7.3	6.7	7.0
168	212	380	2,099	2,617	4,716	2,106	2,592	4,698	19.2	0.7	14.6	7.9	8.1	8.0
162	164	326	2,130	2,653	4,783	2,118	2,637	4,755	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.6	6.2	6.9
152	201	353	2,160	2,693	4,853	2,130	2,647	4,777	4.1	2.0	3.0	7.1	7.6	7.3
185	201	386	2,231	2,688	4,919	2,156	2,688	4,844	5.1	4.2	4.6	8.5	7.4	7.9
261	234	495	2,286	2,728	5,014	2,284	2,721	5,005	4.4	2.5	3.5	11.4	8.5	9.8

90 LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES IV.—*Classifying, under the usual denominations of Mental Disease, the Mental Condition of the Patients admitted during the year 1889 direct from the several Parishes and Unions.*

MENTAL DISEASES.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.			DARENTH ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania ... ..	...	2	2	1	4	5	2	...	2	3	6	9
Mania (Chronic)... ..	4	12	16	4	10	14	7	22	29	15	44	59
Mania and Epilepsy ... ..	...	2	2	3	3	6	2	...	2	5	5	10
Melancholia... ..	2	7	9	19	11	30	...	3	3	21	21	42
General Paresis	4	6	10	13	1	14	8	1	9	25	8	33
Dementia	41	34	75	29	19	48	30	24	54	100	77	177
Dementia and Paralysis	9	2	11	3	1	4	15	6	21	27	9	36
Dementia and Epilepsy	11	13	24	6	2	8	4	4	8	21	19	40
Senile Dementia... ..	23	18	41	5	12	17	12	10	22	40	40	80
Idiocy	13	2	15	1	6	7	16	4	20	30	12	42
Imbecility	19	10	29	7	4	11	22	10	32	48	24	72
Imbecility and Epilepsy	16	2	18	1	6	7	10	18	28	27	26	53
Of Weak Mind ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	15	15
Mental Stupor ... ..	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Totals	142	122	264	92	79	171	128	113	241	362	314	676

UNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES V.—*Classifying, under the usual denominations of Mental 91 Disease, the Mental Condition of the Patients resident in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1889.*

MENTAL DISEASES.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.			DARENTH ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania ... ..	...	4	4	...	9	9	2	...	2	2	13	15
Mania, Chronic	4	46	50	5	47	52	8	20	28	17	113	130
Mania and Epilepsy ...	3	5	8	2	...	2	2	1	3	7	6	13
Melancholia... ..	20	43	63	39	57	96	1	5	6	60	105	165
General Paresis	8	7	15	16	4	20	11	1	12	35	12	47
Dementia	340	379	719	320	357	677	34	17	51	694	753	1,447
Dementia and Paralysis	9	52	61	64	48	112	25	23	48	98	123	221
Dementia and Epilepsy	117	138	255	71	111	182	19	32	51	207	281	488
Senile Dementia	39	56	95	54	46	100	21	50	71	114	152	266
Idiocy	13	34	47	27	25	52	31	33	64	71	92	163
Imbecility	287	180	467	319	339	658	199	278	477	805	797	1,602
Imbecility and Epilepsy	43	126	169	2	3	5	106	119	225	151	248	399
Of Weak Mind ... ..	...	12	12	...	...	...	25	21	46	25	33	58
Totals	883	1,082	1,965	919	1,046	1,965	484	600	1,084	2,286	2,728	5,014

YEAR.	ADMITTED.							OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1889.														
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		From other Asylums of Board.		Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																						
Part of } 1870	468	556	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	9	13
1871	520	545	...	...	...	...	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	24
1872	163	256	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
1873	141	165	...	...	41	30	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
1874	115	149	1	...	1	13	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
1875	111	108	1	1	...	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
1876	158	79	...	...	126	184	547	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	18
1877	95	...	...	...	1	4	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
1878	69	1	1	...	13	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1879	80	89	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
1880	92	75	...	...	...	...	167	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
1881	85	71	4	1	...	...	161	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	7
1882	82	85	3	2	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
1883	75	106	5	1	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	4	9
1884	56	96	2	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6
1885	71	97	2	...	...	...	170	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	6	15
1886	62	83	3	3	...	...	151	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	16
1887	80	92	2	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	11	4	15
1888	71	83	2	...	...	...	156	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	9	22
1889	140	121	2	1	...	...	264	2	...	2	6	2	8	1	5	6	...	...	10	15	25
Totals	2,734	2,857	28	9	182	231	6,041	3	4	7	10	5	15	5	11	16	...	...	124	109	233
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																						
Part of } 1870	156	202	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
1871	664	870	...	...	...	...	1,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
1872	259	161	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
1873	183	167	1	...	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
1874	240	169	2	3	72	36	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
1875	158	180	...	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
1876	173	170	5	5	33	167	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
1877	178	56	2	...	...	1	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
1878	157	47	...	...	17	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1879	176	84	...	...	6	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
1880	122	87	2	6	...	...	217	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
1881	122	105	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
1882	81	85	...	2	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
1883	73	37	3	3	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	98	102	2	1	...	...	203	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
1885	59	48	3	3	...	...	113	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1886	115	91	3	1	...	...	210	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
1887	103	90	2	1	...	...	196	2	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
1888	83	81	...	...	...	...	164	3	3	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	13	12	25
1889	92	78	...	1	...	...	171	7	2	9	1	1	3	4	7	...	...	...	16	9	25
Totals	3,292	2,910	25	26	128	204	6,585	13	4	17	1	2	3	*6	7	13	...	...	83	72	155

* One not insane.

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.		
Recovered.			Improved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
15	8	23	25	19	44	24	44	68	12	4	16	269	340	609	123	141	264
20	15	35	28	23	51	49	48	97	15	10	25	301	330	631	107	119	226
12	6	18	12	11	23	14	14	28	5	14	19	103	150	253	17	61	78
9	4	13	8	6	14	16	21	37	10	5	15	112	113	225	27	46	73
7	2	9	2	6	8	12	16	28	2	...	2	80	91	171	14	47	61
5	3	8	3	5	8	17	12	29	...	...	...	58	53	111	29	36	65
12	3	15	18	7	25	11	11	22	...	...	...	143	138	281	100	104	204
7	...	7	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	51	1	52	30	3	33
5	...	5	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	48	...	48	23	1	24
3	3	6	3	5	8	3	6	9	...	...	...	51	45	96	20	30	50
8	4	12	9	8	17	8	2	10	...	...	...	46	28	74	21	33	54
10	7	17	6	4	10	5	3	8	...	...	...	41	36	77	27	22	49
3	5	8	2	5	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	46	42	88	31	32	63
3	2	5	5	8	13	1	6	7	...	...	...	43	43	86	28	48	76
1	8	9	3	3	6	4	7	11	...	...	...	28	44	72	22	34	56
4	9	13	5	2	7	4	5	9	...	...	...	31	33	64	29	48	77
1	...	1	2	1	3	7	2	9	...	...	...	25	29	54	30	54	84
3	3	6	4	2	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	29	31	60	43	53	96
3	2	5	2	1	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	24	10	34	39	70	109
2	...	2	6	2	8	1	5	6	...	...	...	10	15	25	123	100	223
33	84	217	152	118	270	193	208	401*	44	33	77	1,539	1,572	3,111	883	1,082	1,965
4	4	8	7	13	20	6	7	13	2	1	3	79	106	185	58	71	129
17	31	78	50	30	80	47	35	82	19	6	25	415	547	962	86	221	307
24	12	36	24	10	34	10	9	19	16	11	27	159	95	254	26	24	50
19	10	29	19	6	25	13	18	31	11	8	19	98	99	197	24	26	50
18	24	42	30	13	43	...	...	...	36	18	54	182	117	299	48	38	86
13	11	24	10	8	18	8	8	16	1	3	4	104	104	208	22	46	68
2	11	13	21	11	32	5	9	14	...	...	...	124	182	306	59	129	188
...	...	...	14	4	18	3	3	6	1	...	1	117	33	150	45	17	62
5	3	8	11	1	12	3	4	7	1	...	1	94	21	115	60	18	78
6	4	10	9	4	13	10	...	10	...	...	...	107	33	140	50	43	93
7	4	11	11	6	17	7	6	13	...	...	...	70	49	119	29	28	57
3	2	5	6	4	10	9	3	12	...	...	...	58	51	109	46	45	91
9	10	19	5	5	10	2	4	6	...	...	...	33	35	68	32	32	64
11	4	15	4	3	7	3	...	3	...	1	1	36	11	47	22	21	43
7	12	19	8	10	18	3	3	6	...	...	...	42	41	83	40	37	77
2	2	4	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	27	27	54	31	19	50
12	5	17	5	5	10	5	3	8	...	...	...	41	27	68	55	52	107
7	4	11	4	2	6	4	4	8	...	...	...	24	20	44	66	61	127
4	3	7	3	...	3	2	4	6	...	...	...	21	18	39	53	55	108
7	2	9	...	1	1	2	4	6	...	...	...	16	9	25	67	63	130
07	158	365	241	137	378	144	126	270*	87	48	135	1,847	1,625	3,472	919	1,046	1,965

* Includes the not insane cases.

YEAR.	ADMITTED.							OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1889.														
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		From other Asylums of Board.		Total.	Recovered.			Impr'ved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DARENTH ASYLUM.																						
1880	163	...	...	25	54	242	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	7	9
1881	15	...	...	1	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	152	185	...	1	78	433	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
1883	107	153	...	...	6	274	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
1884	57	67	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	4
1885	40	54	...	...	22	146	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
1886	45	62	1	1	20	137	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
1887	41	35	...	4	12	161	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	7	8
1888	49	70	...	...	124	289	...	...	...	9	2	11	2	1	3	...	...	13	11	24
1889	127	112	1	1	26	276	...	...	...	8	6	14	4	4	8	...	...	17	5	22
Totals	618	916	2	8	313	2,111	...	...	...	26	10	36	8	6	14	...	...	54	53	107
SUMMARY.																						
Part of	624	758	...	...	...	1,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	11	16
1870
1871	1,184	1,415	...	...	...	2,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	41
1872	422	417	...	...	...	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
1873	324	332	1	...	41	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
1874	355	318	3	3	73	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
1875	269	288	1	1	...	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
1876	331	249	5	5	159	351	1,100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	24
1877	273	56	2	...	1	5	337	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
1878	226	48	1	...	30	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
1879	256	173	...	...	6	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
1880	214	325	2	6	25	54	626	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	11	17
1881	207	191	4	2	...	13	417	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	3	15
1882	315	355	3	5	78	17	773	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	15	9	24
1883	255	296	8	4	6	8	577	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	8	9	17
1884	211	265	4	1	...	...	481	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	8	8	16
1885	170	199	5	3	22	30	429	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	13	14	27
1886	222	236	7	5	20	8	498	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	15	20	35
1887	224	217	4	5	12	69	531	2	...	2	1	1	2	4	3	7	...	15	21	36
1888	203	234	2	...	124	46	609	3	2	5	11	3	14	4	3	7	...	39	32	71
1889	359	311	3	3	26	9	711	9	2	11	14	9	23	8	13	21	...	43	29	72
Grand Totals	6,644	6,683	55	43	623	689	14,737	16	8	24	37	17	54	19*	24	43	...	261	234	495

* One not insane.

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.		
Recovered.			Improved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	3	5	5	12	17	1	9	10	...	...	...	2	83	85	15	110	125
...	2	2	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	11	11
8	4	12	20	13	33	6	12	18	...	...	...	91	91	182	105	83	188
7	6	13	9	8	17	12	17	29	...	...	...	62	64	126	23	66	89
7	3	10	8	5	13	7	7	14	...	...	...	24	31	55	11	21	32
6	3	9	13	8	21	3	5	8	...	...	...	16	30	46	24	38	62
...	...	...	10	12	22	1	6	7	...	...	...	18	21	39	37	32	69
...	...	...	14	3	17	2	5	7	...	...	...	13	16	29	24	84	108
...	...	...	13	6	19	3	4	7	21	40	61	16	18	34	120	48	168
...	...	...	8	6	14	4	4	8	...	...	...	17	5	22	125	107	232
30	21	51	100	78	178	39	70	109	21	40	61	259	369	628	484	600	1,084
19	12	31	32	32	64	30	51	81	14	5	19	348	446	794	181	212	393
67	46	113	78	53	131	96	83	179	34	16	50	716	877	1,593	193	340	533
36	18	54	36	21	57	24	23	47	21	25	46	262	245	507	43	85	128
28	14	42	27	12	39	29	39	68	21	13	34	210	212	422	51	72	123
25	26	51	32	19	51	12	16	28	38	18	56	262	208	470	62	85	147
18	14	32	13	13	26	25	20	45	1	3	4	162	157	319	51	82	133
14	14	28	39	18	57	16	20	36	...	...	...	267	320	587	159	233	392
7	...	7	19	4	23	6	3	9	1	...	1	168	34	202	75	20	95
10	3	13	15	1	16	6	4	10	1	...	1	142	21	163	83	19	102
9	7	16	12	9	21	13	6	19	...	...	...	158	78	236	70	73	143
17	11	28	25	26	51	16	17	33	...	...	...	118	160	278	65	171	236
13	11	24	12	13	25	14	7	21	...	...	...	99	97	196	73	78	151
20	19	39	27	23	50	11	19	30	...	...	...	170	168	338	168	147	315
21	12	33	18	19	37	16	23	39	...	1	1	141	118	259	73	135	208
15	23	38	19	18	37	14	17	31	...	...	...	94	116	210	73	92	165
12	14	26	18	11	29	9	12	21	...	...	...	74	90	164	84	105	189
13	5	18	17	18	35	13	11	24	...	...	...	84	77	161	122	138	260
10	7	17	22	7	29	9	12	21	...	...	...	66	67	133	133	198	331
7	5	12	18	7	25	10	8	18	21	40	61	61	46	107	212	173	385
9	2	11	14	9	23	7	13	20	...	...	...	43	29	72	315	270	585
370	263	633	493	333	826	376	404	780*	152	121	273	3,645	3,566	7,211	2,286	2,728	5,014

* Includes the not insane cases.

LEAVESDEN										
CAUSES OF DEATH.	17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—										
Apoplexy and Paralysis
Epilepsy and Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	4
General Paresis	2	...	2
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion	1
Softening of Brain	1	...
THORACIC DISEASE—										
Inflammation of the Lungs...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	1	...	10	1	17	4
Disease of the Heart	1	...	1	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—										
Stomach and Intestines
Renal Disease...	1	...
Cancer
Gangrene of Leg
Debility and Old Age
Totals	1	1	...	...	1	...	18	4	28	11

CATERHAM										
CAUSES OF DEATH.	17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—										
Apoplexy and Paralysis
Epilepsy and Convulsions	3	...	4
General Paresis	1	...	5	2
Maniacal Exhaustion
Melancholic Exhaustion
Exhaustion of Dementia	1	1
Exhaustion of Idiocy...	1	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eucephalutis
Hydrocephalus
Tumour of Brain
THORACIC DISEASE—										
Pneumonia	2	...	1	1
Bronchitis
Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	3
Disease of the Heart
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—										
Peritonitis
Diarrhoea
Diabetes
Bright's Disease	1	...
Addison's Disease
Cancer of Stomach
Pyæmia
Cancer of Throat
Cancer of Jaw
Gangrene of Foot and Leg
Gangrene of Leg
Suffocation in an Epileptic Fit
General Debility and Decay of Old Age
Totals	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	9	17	11

ASYLUM.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Above 100.		Ages Unknown.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
3	3	3	6	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	21	45
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
6	2	12	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	33
1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	10	45
..	..	3	4	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	21
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	5	..	18	11	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	22	48
19	12	21	23	13	24	20	20	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	109	233

ASYLUM.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Above 100.		Ages Unknown.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
..	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	13
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
1	1	1	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
6	1	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	36
1	1	..	1	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	10	26
12	6	14	12	11	19	17	12	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	83	72	155

DARENTH

CAUSES OF DEATH.	17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 36	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—									
Apoplexy and Paralysis
Epilepsy and Convulsions	2	2	1	2	..	2	..	2	..
General Paresis	1	..	1	..
Dementia and Paralysis	1	..	..
THORACIC DISEASE—										
Phthisis	1	1	..	1	1	12	4	1	..
Inflammation of Lungs	2	3	1	1
Heart Disease	1	..	..
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—										
Peritonitis
Cancer of Stomach
„ Intestines
Diarrhoea	1
Erysipelas
Diseases of Liver
Caries of Spine	1	..	..	..
Carbuncle
Renal Disease
Senile Decay
Senile Gangrene
INQUESTS—										
Heart Disease
Failure of Heart, accelerated by shock of accidental fall
Totals	3	3	1	3	1	18	9	5	2

ASYLUM.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Ages not known.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
...	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
2	4	...	4
1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	27
...	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
...	1	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	1	...	1
1	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	3	3	4	9	12	7	12	2	5	...	1	...	...	54	53	107

										SUM									
CAUSES OF DEATH.										17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
										Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—																			
Apoplexy and Paralysis
Epilepsy and Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	9	4	12	8	...	...	...
General Paresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	4	...	...	...
Dementia and Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exhaustion of Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Maniacal Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholic Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exhaustion of Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASE—																			
Inflammation of the Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	25	11	25	7	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—																			
Stomach and Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Addison's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of Foot and Leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of Leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Debility and Decay of Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
INQUESTS—																			
Heart Disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Failure of Heart, accelerated by shock of accidental fall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals ...										3	4	3	1	4	2	43	22	50	24

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month .. .. .	...	...	...	2	2	4
From 1 to 3 Months	1	...	1	2	8	10
" 3 to 6 .. .. .	...	...	...	4	6	10
" 6 to 9	1	1	2	5	3	8
" 9 to 12 .. .. .	...	...	...	4	2	6
" 1 to 2 Years .. .. .	...	1	1	13	7	20
" 2 to 3 .. .. .	...	...	...	5	7	12
" 3 to 5	1	...	1	14	12	26
" 5 to 7 .. .. .	...	...	...	9	7	16
" 7 to 10 .. .. .	...	2	2	12	3	15
" 10 to 12 .. .. .	...	...	...	12	2	14
" 12 to 14 .. .. .	...	...	...	15	10	25
" 14 to 16 .. .. .	...	...	...	8	9	17
" 16 to 18 .. .. .	...	...	...	6	11	17
" 18 to 20 .. .. .	...	...	...	13	20	33
Total	3	4	7	124	109	233

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES IX.—Showing the Ages of Patients resident in the several Asylums on (For previous years)

Years ending December 31st.	Under 16		16		17		18		19		20		20 to 29			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																
1881	10	8	16	10	26	1	31	11	21	11	175	134		
1882	12	9	17	11	25	2	32	11	23	14	167	136		
1883	15	9	22	14	24	1	33	11	25	14	164	139		
1884	17	9	23	16	25	2	33	12	26	14	169	137		
1885	19	11	23	19	25	2	36	11	26	14	172	139		
1886	19	13	25	19	24	3	37	12	26	16	176	151		
1887	20	13	24	22	26	2	38	14	28	17	185	162		
1888	23	17	27	25	28	2	41	14	29	16	184	162		
1889	26	20	28	28	31	6	44	15	30	16	191	168		
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																
1881	1	3	1	16	2	19	6	14	9	201	182		
1882	2	2	6	6	8	7	12	1	20	4	186	168		
1883	4	2	10	5	10	7	18	2	183	164		
1884	2	2	5	4	11	9	20	4	185	169		
1885	4	3	5	5	10	12	18	9	175	171		
1886	3	5	4	8	6	12	13	20	16	174	169		
1887	2	2	1	8	7	7	10	12	24	18	178	158		
1888	2	3	2	8	8	7	12	14	25	19	170	154		
1889	3	4	4	9	9	9	13	15	26	21	165	158		
DARENTH ASYLUM.																
1881	9	8	13	1	13	5	11	...	...	10	52		
1882	13	15	39	15	30	14	14	17	9	12	32	76		
1883	10	12	4	8	19	20	40	23	36	24	64	95		
1884	6	...	11	1	22	18	23	15	34	23	69	115		
1885	8	4	4	14	19	15	5	3	...	44	140	97		
1886	1	1	10	6	5	4	11	2	1	...	166	156		
1887	3	1	9	18	9	24	23	18	17	21	20	116	149	
1888	32	28	35	23	33	23	29	14	32	22	133	146		
1889	27	8	42	32	33	29	30	25	27	14	153	151		
SUMMARY.																
1881	10	18	27	24	43	16	55	28	35	20	386	368		
1882	27	26	62	32	63	23	58	29	52	30	385	380		
1883	25	21	30	24	53	26	83	41	79	40	411	398		
1884	23	9	36	19	52	24	67	36	80	41	423	421		
1885	27	15	31	36	49	22	51	26	44	67	487	407		
1886	1	1	29	22	35	28	36	20	51	26	46	516	476	
1887	3	1	31	33	34	54	56	27	64	43	73	55	479	469
1888	57	48	64	56	69	32	82	42	86	57	487	462		
1889	56	32	74	69	73	44	87	55	83	51	509	477		

CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
RECOVERED.			DIED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	9	4	13
2	1	3	6	7	13	..	..	..	8	1	9	3	1	4	16	16	32
5	1	6	3	2	5	..	..	..	7	4	11	5	1	6	14	12	26
1	..	1	6	2	8	..	..	..	3	2	5	2	1	3	14	7	21
1	..	1	6	5	11	..	..	..	5	3	8	1	..	1	15	10	25
1	..	1	6	9	15	..	..	..	3	11	14	1	1	2	22	27	49
2	..	2	7	7	14	..	..	..	11	6	17	2	..	2	17	20	37
..	1	1	5	5	10	..	..	..	5	7	12	1	1	2	24	24	48
1	..	1	3	2	5	..	..	..	9	9	18	1	..	1	21	18	39
..	1	1	9	7	16	..	..	..	5	9	14	..	3	3	26	19	45
..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	21
..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	13	32
..	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	26
..	..	..	5	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	29
..	..	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	29	52
13	4	17	83	72	155	..	..	..	54	53	107	16	8	24	261	234	495

The 31st December in 1881 and subsequent years, calculated from the ages stated in the Orders of Admission. (see Reports for 1886.)

AGES.	0 to 39		40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Above 100.		Ages not known.		TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
85	216	190	224	110	222	81	159	30	65	1	12	1	2	..	..	10	19	887	1,094	1,981
94	214	197	228	109	215	77	168	23	58	..	9	1	..	..	..	11	18	888	1,093	1,981
91	226	196	235	109	218	81	161	23	38	..	6	1	..	..	..	10	18	894	1,090	1,984
96	231	194	242	107	213	75	164	14	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	16	890	1,091	1,981
98	236	200	247	107	214	66	156	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	891	1,079	1,970
02	237	194	259	103	216	66	158	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	885	1,100	1,985
96	250	198	259	102	197	76	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	900	1,092	1,992
90	247	195	260	104	202	55	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	883	1,089	1,972
80	256	198	259	94	192	56	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	883	1,082	1,965
89	183	163	187	156	221	121	152	41	94	7	32	3	..	..	..	6	12	939	1,082	2,021
04	180	160	200	133	200	129	178	47	103	9	29	3	1	..	..	6	9	925	1,088	2,013
02	184	167	196	138	190	130	189	44	87	7	29	..	..	..	..	..	9	913	1,064	1,977
05	180	168	201	146	209	135	190	48	81	6	26	..	..	..	..	..	3	931	1,078	2,009
95	175	160	194	140	204	137	183	55	79	7	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	906	1,057	1,963
90	184	165	190	151	216	139	181	60	70	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	933	1,069	2,002
86	180	170	192	155	204	142	180	58	73	8	29	2	1	..	..	..	6	943	1,070	2,013
80	182	165	189	150	190	149	184	60	74	7	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	930	1,052	1,982
84	190	151	178	149	180	142	177	63	72	9	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	919	1,046	1,965
..	23	..	20	..	22	..	22	..	6	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	24	199	223
17	49	13	50	24	41	24	42	12	29	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	232	366	598
32	70	18	64	33	45	28	58	12	42	7	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	304	472	776
35	68	22	66	36	47	29	59	11	46	9	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	308	474	782
28	70	26	65	20	45	34	55	12	51	5	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	302	481	783
35	67	23	72	17	45	36	56	11	42	2	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	312	484	796
27	56	20	70	23	42	36	58	11	43	3	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	317	531	848
29	65	28	67	21	39	31	68	13	33	2	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	418	547	965
46	86	37	75	25	55	43	66	19	42	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	484	600	1,084
74	422	353	431	266	465	202	333	71	165	8	50	4	3	..	..	16	32	1,850	2,375	4,225
15	443	370	478	266	456	230	388	82	190	14	43	4	2	..	..	17	27	2,045	2,547	4,592
25	480	381	495	280	453	239	408	79	167	14	45	2	1	..	..	10	27	2,111	2,626	4,737
36	479	384	509	289	469	239	413	73	162	15	40	2	2	..	..	10	19	2,129	2,643	4,772
21	481	386	506	267	463	237	394	78	149	12	39	1	1	..	..	8	11	2,099	2,617	4,716
27	488	382	521	271	477	241	395	76	118	11	37	..	2	..	..	8	10	2,130	2,653	4,783
09	486	388	521	280	443	254	380	69	116	11	43	2	2	..	..	7	20	2,160	2,693	4,853
99	494	388	516	275	431	235	383	73	107	9	46	..	1	..	..	7	13	2,231	2,688	4,919
10	532	386	512	268	427	241	365	82	114	11	50	1	..	..	..	5	..	2,286	2,728	5,014

LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.															
AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	16	12	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	33	17	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	21	5	26
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	19	25	44	..	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	7	27	13	40
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	25	17	42	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	4	6	18	12	30
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	15	16	31	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	20	22	42
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	14	21	35	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	16	29	45
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	17	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	18	35
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
„ 90 and upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ages unknown ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	142	122	264	...	...	...	3	4	7	15	16	31	124	109	233

DARENTH ASYLUM.

DARENTH ASYLUM.															
AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	20	16	36	25	8	33	...	...	...	4	4	8	6	4	10
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	19	11	30	1	1	2	...	...	...	13	5	18	18	9	27
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	24	13	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	5	2	7
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	18	14	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	7
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	9	20	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	4	7
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	23	18	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	12	21
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	14	18	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	13	20
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
„ 90 and upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ages unknown .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	128	113	241	26	9	35	...	...	...	34	16	50	54	53	107

CATERHAM ASYLUM.

AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	3
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	12	17	29	...	...	...	5	1	6	4	2	6	6	9	15
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	14	10	24	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	15	11	26
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	14	11	25	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	13	6	19
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	12	11	23	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	3	15	13	28
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	24	11	35	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	14	19	33
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	10	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
„ 90 and upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ages unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	92	79	171	...	...	...	13	4	17	7	9	16	83	72	155

SUMMARY.

AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	40	33	73	25	8	33	...	...	...	8	7	15	10	6	16
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	64	45	109	1	1	2	5	1	6	21	11	32	45	23	68
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	57	48	105	...	...	...	2	2	4	10	7	17	47	26	73
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	57	42	99	...	...	...	4	3	7	7	8	15	35	21	56
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	36	47	83	...	...	...	2	1	3	7	3	10	38	39	77
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	61	50	111	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	4	5	39	60	99
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	41	40	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	39	43	82
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	21
„ 90 and upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Ages unknown ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Grand Totals...	362	314	676	26	9	35	16	8	24	56	41	97	261	234	495

DEPARTMENTS	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.	CATERHAM ASYLUM.	DARENTH ASYLUM.	SUMMARY.
				MALES.
MALES.				
Blocks	107	136	40	283
Centre and Hall	10	6	4	20
Coaling	10	7	4	21
Stores	4	4	3	11
Kitchen	28	15	...	43
Bakehouse	4	3	3	10
Mess Room	4	4	1	9
Tailor's Shop	8	6	16	30
Shoemaker's Shop	8	11	12	31
Upholsterer's Shop	32	19	18	69
Painter's Shop	2	2	...	4
Grounds	78	47	60	185
Laundry	18	19	...	37
Farm ... ..	...	...	30	30
Gas House	4	4	...	8
Engine House and Fitter's Shop	2	2	...	4
Attending to Earth Closets and Drains ... ..	...	4	1	5
Residences ... ..	...	2	...	2
Carpenters	2	1	1	4
Bricklayers ... ..	...	...	2	2
Total	321	292	195	808
Total number of Patients in Asylum	883	919	484	2,286

DEPARTMENTS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.	CATERHAM ASYLUM.	DARENTH ASYLUM.	SUMMARY. FEMALES.
FEMALES.				
Laundry	50	50	20	120
Work Room	102	19	12	133
Helpers in Blocks	100	170	130	400
Needlework in Blocks ... ..	...	71	46	117
Centre	11	9	3	23
Mess Room ... ..	...	6	3	9
Kitchen ... ..	...	3	7	10
Medical Superintendent's Residence	...	2	1	3
Steward's Residence ... ..	...	1	1	2
Matron's Residence ... ..	...	2	1	3
Total	263	333	224	820
Total number of Patients in Asylum	1,082	1,046	600	2,728

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY. MALES.				
	NUMBERS					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.
MALES.																				
Artist	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2
Auctioneer	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Baker	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Bargeman	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Barman ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Billposter	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Blacksmiths...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3
Blind Teacher	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bookbinder	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Boxmaker	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bricklayer	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3
Brushmaker...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Butchers	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	4	1	...	7	7
Cabdrivers	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	5	5
Cabinet Makers	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	3
Caretaker	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Carmen	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	6	6
Carpenters	1	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	4	1	4	...	3	8
Carver ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Caulker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cellarman	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cigar Maker	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Clerks ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	5	7	2	...	2	11	11
Clerk of Works	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Coachpainter	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Commission Agents	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Conductor	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Coopers ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	3
Corkcutter	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Costermongers	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cutler	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Engine Driver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Engineer	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
Engraver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Errand Boy ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Farmer	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gardener ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	3	3
Gilder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Grocer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hawkers ...	1	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	2	7	7
Horsekeeper...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Labourers ...	4	5	2	11	22	11	13	24	7	7	3	3	20	11	23	5	27	66	66	66
Lacemaker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Law-writer	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Licensed Victualler	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Machine Minder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ Ruler	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Marble Polisher	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Marine Pensioner	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Medical Rubber	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Messenger	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Military Helmetmaker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Milkman	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Miner	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
No occupation	17	2	18	37	...	3	14	17	61	4	2	1	68*	78	9	2	33	122	122	122
Optician	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Painters	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1
Carried forward ...	34	21	5	40	100	32	45	77	80	29	9	8	126	114	82	14	93	301	301	301

* Includes transfer from Darenth Schools.

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY. MALES.				
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.
MALES—continued.	34	21	5	40	100	...	32	...	45	77	80	29	9	8	126	114	82	14	93	303
Brought forward
ewterer	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
hotographer	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
ianoforte Maker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
lasterers	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
lumbers	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3
orters	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	1	3	9
oulterer	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
rinters ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	4
„ Lithographic	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ Reader	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ublican	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
ailor	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	2	6
awyer	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
ulptor	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
ip Steward	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
oeblacks ...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	6
oemakers ...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	6	
gnalfitter	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
sin Dresser	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
nith ...	2	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	6	
pringmaker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ourmaker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ableman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ationers	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
evadore	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
oker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
one Carver	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
ailors ...	1	2	2	1	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	3	2	3	10	
inman	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
oy Maker	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
„ Salesman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
unk Maker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
arehouseman	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
atchmaker	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
atchriveter	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
earer	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
ood Sawyer	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
„ Turner	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	45	30	11	56	142	...	36	...	56	92	89	43	11	11	154	133	110	22	123	388

110 LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES XII. (continued).—Showing the Occupations previous to admission, and condition as to Marriage of the Patients admitted during the year 1889.

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY. FEMALES.				
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.
FEMALES.																				
Bootfinisher...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Box Maker ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Fancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bookfolder ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Charwomen ...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	4	1	2	...	2	5	1	2	...	11	14
Cook ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Dressmakers	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	4
Garden Woman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hairdresser ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hawker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Housekeeper	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Laundresses ...	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	1	2	7
Machinist ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Milliner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Needlewomen	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	4	9
No occupation	22	16	8	33	79	4	14	1	31	50	40	24	15	13	92*	66	54	24	77	221
Schoolmistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
Servants ...	17	1	...	4	22	2	...	...	8	10	9	...	...	2	11	28	1	...	14	43
Shoebinder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tailoress ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Washing ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3
Wardrobe Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Wood Engraver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	42	19	10	51	122	6	17	1	55	79	58	28	16	20	122	106	64	27	126	323

* Includes transfers from Darenth Schools.

No. 11.

REPORT OF DR. FLETCHER BEACH, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF DARENTH SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

(Statistics, pp. 116 to 124.)

DARENTH IMBECILE SCHOOLS,

NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,

February, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Fifteenth Annual Report, with the usual statistical tables.

On the 31st of December, 1888, there were in the Schools 562 children, viz., 341 boys and 221 girls.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Since that date there have been admitted	94	62	156
Discharged	35	17	52
Died	9	10	19

On the 31st of December, 1889, there remained in the Schools 391 males and 256 females, total 647; an increase of 85 over those resident at the corresponding period of 1888. The total number treated has been 718, and the average number daily resident 614.8.

ADMISSIONS.

There have never been so many admissions since the year 1883, when 171 cases were admitted. I had occasion to say in my Report last year that there was then an idea that the Schools were full, and I endeavoured to correct it. The register of admissions ordered by the Committee some years ago is still kept, and children are admitted within a fortnight of the application for admission. Five patients were re-admitted.

DISCHARGES.

These have not been so numerous, owing to the transfer of only 35 patients over 16 years of age to the Adult Asylum. Of these 21 had improved, and 14 had not improved.

The mixing of patients over 16 years of age, who have been trained in the Schools, with the patients in the Adult Asylum has been condemned by the Commissioners in Linnacy for many years past, and I am glad to know

that the Committee now coincide in that opinion, and have approached the Local Government Board with a view of the pavilions being attached to the Schools, so that the "helpless" and "improvable" cases over 16 years of age, for whom the pavilions were really built, may be kept under the same superintendence, and apart from the patients in the Adult Asylum. The consequence of the former method was simply to undo the good which had been gained by the training here, for imbecile patients copy the bad habits of those with whom they associate. The pavilions will now be kept as a custodial Asylum for patients over 16 years of age who have passed through the Schools, and we shall be in unison in thought and practice with the highest authorities on the subject, not only in this country, but in America.

14 cases were discharged to the parishes at the request of the various Boards of Guardians, and of these 7 had improved, and 7 had not improved. 2 cases recovered; 1 of these was sent with the consent of the Guardians, who provided him with an outfit, to the Holloway Sanatorium, where he stayed for a year. He has now been engaged by the Committee as assistant tailor. The other case, a girl, was sent home to her mother. One boy was sent back to the parish for removal to a County Asylum, being dangerous to the other patients.

DEATHS.

These have been only 19 in number, the lowest death-rate, with the exception of the year 1877, since the opening of the Asylum at Clapton. Of these 19 cases, 9 died from epilepsy, 7 from inflammation of the lungs, 1 from bronchitis, 1 from consumption, and 1 from chronic hydrocephalus. The death-rate is only 2·6 on the total number under treatment, or 3·07 on the average number daily resident.

GENERAL HISTORY.

In consequence of the increasing number of admissions, early in the spring it was found necessary to re-open the two pavilions which had been closed in November of the preceding year. In one of these were placed the working male patients, and in the other helpless male cases. Both pavilions are in the charge of married attendants, an arrangement which had previously proved so successful that now all the male patients in the Schools, with the exception of the Infirmary, are attended to by married couples. They are made as comfortable as possible and settle down to their work, thus avoiding the disadvantage of frequent changes.

I Block, on the female side, which has previously been occupied by infant male children, now accommodates female healthy patients, and the infants are placed in H Block on the male side. This block was emptied by the removal of the patients to one of the pavilions.

We have been exceptionally free from contagious disease during the past year; the only cases which have occurred are 4 of chicken pox, and 3 of whooping cough; the latter disease was introduced by one of the patients admitted from the parishes. These cases were removed to the Infectious Infirmary, and all did well. The Infectious Block is now occupied by patients from the main building.

There are 433 children on the School register, 275 boys and 158 girls. Of these, 190 have made good progress during the year, 93 have improved slowly, 86 have learnt a little, and 64 have made no progress. The table furnished me by the Schoolmistress, showing the progress of the children during the year 1888, which was attached to my last Report, seems to have given satisfaction to many, and I therefore present another one on the same lines this year.

I find that a deputation of gentlemen interested in the work of educating and training imbecile children is going to approach the Lord President of the Council on February 12th, to ask that Her Majesty's Government will favour a grant towards the education and maintenance of idiots and imbeciles, elected by subscribers to the benefits of the voluntary public institutions for that class of cases, in accordance with the Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, &c., which recommended that Imbecile Institutions should "participate in capitation grants, based not on individual results, but on the general character of the institution as a training and educating body." The deputation wish that the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, viz., "that the Lunacy Commissioners should inspect and report upon the training and education in all institutions open to imbeciles, and that they should also report as to the general equipment and character of the institution, and the efficiency of the educational methods pursued," should be carried out, and that a capitation grant, based upon the general character of the institution as a training and educating body, should be given for election cases in public institutions. If this is assented to, I think that a grant should also be made towards the expense of the scholastic and industrial training here. It would help to lessen the expense, and would only be the right thing to do.

1,971 articles of clothing have been made in the schoolroom during the year.

In the industrial department progress continues; 27 boys work in the shoemaker's shop, and 27 in the tailor's shop. Four boys, who were able to do a considerable amount of work in the shoemaker's shop, were removed to the Adult Asylum in 1888, and in the same year six good tailoring boys were transferred there. Nevertheless, 730 pairs of boots and shoes have been

made, and 1,735 have been repaired. In the tailor's shop, 179 jackets, 67 vests, 163 pairs of trousers, 36 gloves, and 15 aprons, have been made; and 1,262 jackets, 828 vests, and 2,634 pairs of trousers have been repaired. The value of the work done in the shoemaker's shop is £199 15s. 9d., and of that in the tailor's shop £170.

The room in one of the blocks which was fitted up for making mats still proves useful. 24 mats have been made during the year, and are now in use in different wards.

On the girls' side 44 patients are employed, chiefly in the laundry, kitchen, and workroom, where 7,300 articles have been made, besides a large number of repairs. The whole of the female side is kept clean by the female working patients, and that of the male side by the male workers.

Visitors from various parts still come to see our work. During the year there have been—

Dr. Cabred, sent by the Argentine Republic.

Dr. Ramon Länglin, Vice President of the Council of Administration of the Hospital Department of Barcelona, accompanied by Mr. Victoriano Codinà-Länglin.

The Chairman of the Birmingham Borough Asylum.

Drs. Kerlin and Brown, Superintendents of two Institutions for training imbecile children in America.

Mrs. Pigou, wife of the Dean of Chichester.

Mr. Andrew Beckholm, Head Teacher at one of the Schools for imbecile children in Christiania. This gentleman came daily for a week to study the system of teaching in the schoolroom.

Many of these left reports, all satisfactory in character, in the Visitors' Book.

The only casualties that have taken place have been two fractured thighs.

I have, with the permission of the Committee, for some years past given clinical demonstrations to students of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. During the past year, in addition to these, I have demonstrated cases to students of the Hospital for Women, and to several of the candidates for the degree of M.D., Lond: My wish has been to diffusé, as widely as possible, knowledge of the characteristics of idiocy and imbecility, accompanied by a few hints on the treatment of imbecile children.

We have to regret during the year the death of Fanny Holding, head laundress. This is the first death among the staff which has taken place since the opening of the Institution. A public service, attended by as many

of the staff as possible, was held in the Chapel here, and afterwards I went with the Steward to the funeral in Darenth churchyard, where the body was interred.

Few structural alterations have taken place. One of the w.c.'s which had become broken in the Probationary Block was replaced, and the asphalt has been renewed in two playgrounds. The woodwork of the closet in H Block has become very rotten, and is being renewed. The large shelter erected by the Committee on the female side was very useful during the summer, and the one just finished on the male side will be very serviceable this year.

As a result of the careful consideration by the Committee of the means to be taken for the extinguishment of fire, hydrants have been put up on the floors of the healthy blocks, and in the corridor. A fire brigade has been formed, and rules for its working have been issued by the Committee.

The usual entertainments have been provided, viz., farces, nigger troupes, concerts, &c., in the winter; and cricket, walks in the woods, &c., during the summer. Mr. Walkley kindly gave us a magic-lantern entertainment, which was very much appreciated, and the Editor of *Truth* sent us some splendid toys for our Christmas tree. We are preparing for Easter the pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer."

Some of the old boys still continue to visit us on public holidays, and on one occasion there was a meeting of six of them, four from outside and two employed by the Committee. I have always encouraged the idea that this is their home, to which they can come and spend a day now and then, and visit their old comrades. Moreover, one hears from them how they get on in the outside world.

Dr. Ridley was appointed Assistant Medical Officer last February, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Clark. Dr. Ridley has proved himself a good officer, and is well up in his work. He has assisted me in compiling the statistical tables. The treatment of 400 extra patients in the pavilions will greatly increase our duties, and I am glad to know that a qualified Clinical Assistant will soon be appointed.

I have to thank the officers generally for their kind assistance, and you, Gentlemen, for your continued confidence and support.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) FLETCHER BEACH,
Medical Superintendent.

IMBECILITY STATISTICS—DARENTH SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1889.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Schools, 1st January, 1889	341	221	562
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the Year (direct from the several Parishes & Unions)	92	59	151
Re-admitted during the Year	2	3	5
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	...	...	...
	94	62	156
Total under care during the Year	435	283	718
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged—			
Recovered	1	1	2
Improved	3	4	7
Not Improved	5	3	8
To other Asylums of Board	26	9	35
Died... ..	9	10	19
Total discharged (for various reasons) and died during the Year ...	44	27	71
Remaining in the Schools, 31st December, 1889	391	256	647
Average numbers resident during the Year	365.5	249.3	614.8
Highest number resident on any one day	391	256	647
Lowest number resident on any one day	341	221	568

TABLE II.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges, from the opening of the Schools to the present date, 31st December, 1889.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 15 years (direct from the several Parishes & Unions)	1,018	666	1,684			
Re-admissions	39	32	71			
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	177	168	345			
Total of Cases Admitted				1,234	866	2,100
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged—						
Recovered	20	25	45			
Improved	89	77	166			
Not Improved	99	45	144			
To other Asylums of Board	358	265	623			
Died	277	198	475			
Total Discharged and Died during the 15 years				843	610	1,453
Remaining 31st December, 1889				391	256	647
Average numbers resident during the 15 years				294.1	199.6	507.8

TABLE III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for the year 1881, and for each subsequent year.

(For the years from the opening of the Asylum down to and including 1880, see Report for 1886.)

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining 31st December in each year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.						
	From Parishes and Unions.		Total.	Re- covered.		Im- proved.		Not Im- proved.		To other Asylums of Board.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.																Total.	Males.
1881 ...	67	49	116	2	2	4	7	5	12	1	...	13	13	22	17	39	320	191	511	297.5	192.0	489.5	2.98	4.08	3.44	7.42	8.85	7.96
1882 ...	88	57	145	...	2	2	4	11	15	5	3	8	78	17	40	298	198	496	310.2	199.7	509.9	...	3.50	1.38	7.84	7.41	8.51	7.84
1883 ...	88	83	171	...	1	1	1	4	5	10	6	16	6	8	14	25	343	247	590	316.0	226.7	542.7	1.13	...	0.58	7.91	7.05	7.55
1884 ...	62	28	90	...	2	1	3	6	3	9	8	2	10	...	19	17	370	252	622	361.6	255.4	615.0	3.22	3.57	3.33	5.25	6.70	5.85
1885 ...	49	28	77	...	3	1	4	7	5	12	2	3	22	32	52	28	357	233	590	356.6	248.8	605.4	6.12	3.57	5.19	7.85	4.01	6.27
1886 ...	66	34	100	...	1	2	3	3	5	8	2	...	2	20	8	15	381	246	627	358.0	243.2	601.2	1.51	5.88	3.00	4.19	2.87	3.65
1887 ...	84	62	146	...	8	8	11	5	16	3	...	3	12	69	81	17	422	212	634	404.1	245.3	649.4	...	12.90	5.47	4.20	5.70	4.70
1888 ...	74	40	114	21	40	61	95	80	175	2	...	2	7	5	12	14	341	221	562	417.3	217.6	635.4	2.10	...	1.14	6.94	5.51	6.45
1889 ...	94	62	156	...	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	3	8	26	9	35	391	256	647	365.5	249.3	614.8	1.06	1.62	1.30	2.46	4.04	3.07

TABLE IV.—*Showing the probable causes of the Mental Condition of the Patients admitted during the Year 1889.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. CONGENITAL—			
Fright of mother during pregnancy	14	5	19
Anxiety and worry of mother during pregnancy	9	12	21
Fright of mother during pregnancy, and difficult labour ...	6	1	7
Fright and anxiety of mother during pregnancy, and tedious labour	3	3	6
Tedious or difficult labour	1	2	3
Injury to mother during pregnancy	3	1	4
Excessive intemperance of parents	9	14	23
Unknown	3	2	5
II. ACQUIRED—			
Epilepsy	7	1	8
Convulsions	1	1	2
Congenital Syphilis ... ..	...	1	1
Measles	3	1	4
Severe injury to patient	9	6	15
Fright of patient	7	6	13
Illness of patient	2	2	4
Unknown	4	3	7
Not ascertained	13	1	14
Totals	94	62	156

In 23 cases there was a history of Intemperance in the parents.

In 10 cases there was a history of Insanity in the parents or near relatives.

In 1 case there was a history of Imbecility in the parents.

In 14 cases there was a history of Epilepsy in the parents.

In 20 cases there was a history of Consumption in the family.

In 3 cases the parents were First Cousins.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Causes of Death during the year 1889, together with the Ages of the Decedents, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 5		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 25.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—													
Epilepsy	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
Chronic Hydrocephalus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
THORACIC DISEASE—													
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	4	2	5	8	...	...	...	...	9	10	19

TABLE VII.—Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the year 1889.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month...	1	1
From 1 to 3 Months	1	2	3
" 3 " 6 "
" 6 " 9 "
" 9 " 12 "
" 1 " 2 Years	4	5	9
" 2 " 3 "	1	...	1
" 3 " 5 "	1	1	2
" 5 " 7 "	1	1	1	1	2
" 7 " 10 "	1	...	1
" 10 " 12 "	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 12 " 14 "
" 14 " 16 "
" 16 " 18 "
" 18 " 20 "
	1	1	2	9	10	19

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Ages of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year 1881 and subsequent years, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.*

(For previous years, see Report for 1886.)

Years ending December 31st.	2 to 4.		4 to 6.		6 to 8.		8 to 10.		10 to 12.		12 to 14.		14 to 16.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20 and over.		TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	3	3	8	2	11	10	12	10	9	8	11	6	13	10	67	49	116
1882	2	3	5	7	16	7	17	6	17	11	10	8	19	12	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	57	145
1883	4	1	9	12	16	10	14	10	10	19	16	17	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	83	171
1884	...	3	13	5	14	2	11	7	12	2	5	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	28	90
1885	1	2	7	2	5	7	10	3	10	6	10	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	28	77
1886	...	...	7	1	16	7	9	7	12	7	10	6	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	34	100
1887	...	...	8	8	17	5	8	12	20	12	17	15	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	62	146
1888	...	...	9	6	12	16	18	7	9	5	10	9	17	3	1	1	3	4	4	4	2	5	10	26	80	175
1889	...	...	10	9	15	3	15	16	23	16	16	11	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	62	156

TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1889, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.						THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of the Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or Otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 1 to 5 years	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5 „ 10 „	36	20	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 „ 15 „	43	27	70	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	5	4	3	7
„ 15 „ 20 „	8	8	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	10	4	6	10
„ 20 „ 25 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	35	1	1	2
„ 30 „ 40 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ages unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	94	62	156	...	...	...	1	1	2	34	16	50	9	10	19

TABLE X.—Showing the Departments where Patients were employed on the 31st December, 1889.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Departments.	Numbers Employed.	Departments.	Numbers Employed.
Blocks (B, C, D, E, F, G, H, T, S)	65	Laundry	† { 8
Coaling	{ 3	Work Room	† { 14
Tailor's Shop	{ 27	Helpers in Blocks (A, I, K, L, M, N, O)	44
Shoemaker's Shop	* { 27	Needlework in Blocks	{ 2
Mat Making	{ 1	Centre	† { 3
Dispensary	{ 2	Kitchen	† { 4
		Corridor	{ 4
Total No. of Boys employed	65	Total No. of Females employed	44
Total No. of Patients in Asylum	391	Total No. of Patients in Asylum	256

* Also employed in the Blocks.

† Also employed in the Blocks.

TABLE XI.—Showing the occupations of Patients in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's Shops.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.	NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN EACH GRADE, WITH THE QUALITY OF THE WORK.			
	Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.
I. TAILORS—				
1. Preliminary Work	1	...	2	...
2. Sewing Seams and Linings	3	2	2
3. Felling	2	1	...
4. Buttonholing	1	2	...
5. Repairing	3	2
6. Machining	1	2	3
II. SHOEMAKERS—				
1. Preliminary Work	2	2	1	..
2. Closing Uppers	2	3
3. Repairing	2	3	2
4. Finishing	2	2
5. Riveting	2	4

27 Tailors and 27 Shoemakers.

TABLE XII.—Showing the progress of Children in the School during the year 1889.

							CLASSES.							Total.
							1	2	3	4	*5	6	7	
SPEECH—														
1	Make no attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	
2	Make a few articulate sounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	
3	Speak indistinctly ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	30	25	50	
4	Speak fairly ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	43	30	15	38	155	
5	Speak well...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2	4	...	...	66	
*5th Class (Deaf and Dumb) 54 children taught to speak and read on fingers.														
READING—														
1	Know no letters or words ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	44	69
2	Know a few letters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	30	70
3	Know a few words at sight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	28	61
4	Know all the letters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	4	13
5	Know easy words and spell them ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	30	...	84
6	Read fairly...	...	...	...	...	...	55	7	...	...	...	...	62
7	Read fluently ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
WRITING—														
1	Do nothing but scribble ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	33	57	125
2	Form strokes on a slate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	30	70
3	Form letters on a slate ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	38	40	20	4	12
4	Form letters in copy-books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	4	...	14
5	Write easy words in copy-books ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	42
6	Write fairly ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	...	...	...	...	38
7	Write well ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	20
COUNTING AND TABLES—														
1	Cannot count at all ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	40	71
2	Count to 10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40	42	102
3	Count to 50, and repeat to 3×12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	20	2	10	14
4	Count to 100, to 6×12 and all questions ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	31	8	25	2	...	76
5	Count to 1,000, to 12×12 and all questions ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	16	...	...	...	...	61
6	The above, and money tables ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	24
ARITHMETIC—														
1	Cannot recognise objects or number ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	60	81
2	Recognise objects and numbers to 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	60	98
3	Recognise objects and numbers to 20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	30	24	...	88
4	Recognise and work addition sums ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	48	10	5	4	...	78
5	Work easy sums in simple rules ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	...	...	...	...	43
6	Work all simple and compound money sums ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
7														
CLOCK LESSON—														
1	Know neither hours or minutes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	61	...	111
2	Know some of the hours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	35	2	6	83
3	Know all the hours ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	10	8	2	...	45
4	Know the hours and quarters ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	4	1	...	...	31
5	Know the hours and 5 minutes ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	32
6	Can tell the time to a minute ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	...	1	...	...	33

REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE COMMITTEE FOR THE
YEAR 1889.

10th March, 1890.

To the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

The year 1889, so far as regards the working of the Land and River Ambulance Services, has been uneventful. The staff of each have carried out their duties with regularity and efficiency and without any casualty of importance, and, in conjunction with the excellent nurses supplied by the Medical Superintendents of the several hospitals, have fully sustained the reputation which the Board has earned for prompt and careful dealing with its patients.

The year has, however, been rendered memorable in the annals of Isolation of Infectious Disorders by a measure passed by Parliament, viz., "The Poor Law Act, 1889," by one section of which the Managers' hospitals have been made available for the reception of any persons, irrespective of their means, who may be suffering from Smallpox, Diphtheria, or Fever; and by another the Managers' Ambulance system has been extended and completed.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO MANAGERS' HOSPITALS.—The primary object of the establishment of the Managers' hospitals was the reception and treatment of poor persons suffering from Fever or Smallpox. These persons were, until the hospitals were opened, admitted to and retained in the various Workhouses and Infirmaries, a practice obviously dangerous to others and not the best calculated to promote the recovery of the patients.

The Poor Law Board and the Local Government Board provided in their regulations that every patient (with the exception hereafter mentioned) should be admitted to hospital upon an order signed by a Relieving Officer or Master of a Workhouse of the Union or Parish from which the patient was sent, and that such order should be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Poor Law Medical Officer. Power was, however, reserved to the Hospital Medical Superintendent to admit any person presenting himself without the order and certificate upon being satisfied that the person suffered from Smallpox or Fever, and was in such a condition that a refusal to admit him might be attended with dangerous results.

The hospitals had not been long in existence when it was found that a large proportion of the patients admitted were not those who in ordinary circumstances would have sought assistance from the Poor Law, and this proportion increased during epidemics of Smallpox. Indeed, the various Boards of Guardians found it difficult, and in some cases impossible, in practice, to distinguish "paupers" from "non-paupers."

This difficulty was increased when the Managers instituted their Ambulance system.

Up to the year 1881, all patients, other than those presenting themselves at the hospitals, were conveyed in Ambulances belonging to the various Boards of Guardians.

In that year the Managers put into operation the powers conferred upon them by Section 16 of the "Poor Law Act, 1879," and undertook the removal of patients from their homes to the hospitals.

The Managers then found it impracticable to ensure that every patient should on admission be provided with the order of a Relieving Officer or Master of a Workhouse.

Having regard to the great importance of promptness in the removal of infectious cases, the Managers by their earlier regulations permitted patients to be removed upon the receipt of information, by telegram or otherwise, from any Poor Law official, upon condition that the prescribed admission orders should be subsequently sent to the Medical Superintendents of the hospitals to which the patients were taken.

During the prevalence of the Smallpox epidemic of 1884-5, various public authorities pointed out the urgent necessity of rendering the hospitals available for non-pauper persons unable to secure proper isolation in their own homes.

The duty of providing hospital accommodation for this class rested by law entirely upon the various Vestries and District Boards of Works, but these authorities, with hardly an exception, consistently ignored their responsibilities in this respect. They naturally argued that, as a central authority for dealing with infectious disease amongst one class of the community was already supported out of the rates, an extension of its powers so as to deal with all classes would be more favourable to the sanitary and financial interests of the Metropolis than could be expected from any action which might be taken by the forty-one Local Authorities of the Metropolis.

The Managers, then, being convinced of the hopelessness of coping with

disease by any other means, countenanced the removal of patients upon the application of the officials of the various sanitary authorities and of general hospitals. In many instances, however, neither the order of a Relieving Officer, Master of a Workhouse, nor a medical certificate were produced. The Committee, therefore, in view of the risk which might be incurred by the Managers or their officers in the absence of valid authority for the removal and admission into hospital of patients found subsequently to be suffering from no dangerous infectious disease, made a regulation that patients should not be removed unless either a medical certificate or admission order was handed to the Ambulance nurse. The Committee continues to look upon a medical certificate as in all cases indispensable, and considers that, since no patient can be removed without medical examination, no delay ought to be occasioned by insisting on its production.

The Managers in February, 1887, having regard to their anomalous and unsatisfactory legal position in reference to the admission of patients, and bearing in mind the benefits to be derived from the early isolation of cases of infectious disease, applied to the Local Government Board to obtain authority for the Managers to remove all persons suffering from Fever or Smallpox whose removal should be applied for by duly qualified (registered) medical practitioners.

As the first result of this application, the Local Government Board on the 8th July, 1887, issued an order authorising the admission of patients suffering from Fever or Smallpox into the Managers' hospitals upon the order of a Relieving Officer or a Master of a Workhouse, accompanied by a certificate signed either by a Poor Law Medical Officer, or by any registered medical practitioner.

Inasmuch as this order only partially gave effect to the Managers' recommendation the Local Government Board's attention was again directed to the inconvenience and delay occasioned by the intervention of the Relieving Officer, and to the probable surcharge by the District Auditor of the cost of maintaining patients admitted without the proper legal documents.

The Local Government Board then stated that they were not empowered to issue such an order as had been suggested by the Managers, but pointed out that an existing regulation authorised the Medical Superintendents to receive any persons who, when they presented themselves for admission, were in such a condition that it would be dangerous to refuse to admit them. The Managers, however, being of opinion that the Local Government Board had overlooked the fact that this regulation had reference to persons who might, *proprio motu*, present themselves at the hospital gates, and not to patients

who as was the case in the great majority of instances, were conveyed to hospital in the Managers' ambulances, reminded the Board that 40 per cent. of the patients admitted into the Managers' hospitals had been admitted without an order from a Relieving Officer or Master of a Workhouse, and impressed upon the Board the absolute necessity of taking steps without further delay to obtain from Parliament such powers as would directly authorise the Managers to remove to their hospitals all persons suffering from Fever or Smallpox whose removal should be applied for by duly qualified medical practitioners.

Subsequently a deputation from the Managers waited upon the President of the Local Government Board, and, in a letter dated the 16th December, 1887, the Board stated that, having regard to the difficulties which had been brought to the attention of the President, the Board would consider the question with a view to legislation.

It was not, however, until August, 1889, that a Poor Law Act was passed by Section 3 of which the Managers are empowered, subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Local Government Board from time to time make, to admit into their hospitals any person who is not a pauper, and is reasonably believed to be suffering from Fever or Smallpox or Diphtheria.

From the date of the passing of this Act the Managers have complied with applications by any persons, subject to the sole provision that a medical certificate must be handed to the ambulance nurse. The names and addresses of the patients are sent to the Clerks to the Guardians of the Parishes or Unions to which the expenses of their maintenance will be charged, and the new Act empowers the Guardians to recover the same as a simple contract debt.

It is still requisite for paupers to be admitted upon an order of the Relieving Officer, but when the procuring of such order prior to removal would lead to undue delay in dealing with the case, the order may be given after the patient has been received into the hospital.

GENERAL CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS DISORDERS.—On the 18th December, 1886, the Committee reported to the Managers upon a letter from the Assistant-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, in which he enquired if the Managers were prepared to disinfect public vehicles in all cases when applied to, and, if so, upon what terms and where.

The Committee stated that it was not prepared to recommend the Managers to offer facilities for the disinfection of public vehicles which had been used for the conveyance of persons suffering from infectious disorders—

in the first place, because it was of opinion that such vehicles did not admit of efficient disinfection owing to the nature of the padded linings and other upholstery used in their construction ; secondly, because, even if truthful certificates of efficient disinfection could be given, the grant of such certificates would tend to encourage an increased use of public vehicles for the conveyance of infectious cases ; and thirdly, because the employment of any public vehicle for such a purpose was obviously most undesirable, and in the judgment of the Committee ought to be prohibited by law. The Committee expressed the opinion that the removal of persons of all classes suffering from infectious disorders should be the duty of a public authority, and expressed regret that, possessing, as the Managers did, the machinery for the prompt and economical removal of such cases, they did not appear to have the power to use their ambulances for persons other than those contemplated by the Poor Law Act of 1879.

A copy of the Report having been sent to the Local Government Board for their information, they addressed a communication to the Managers enquiring whether, in the event of the Managers undertaking to effect the removal of all cases of infectious disease occurring in the Metropolis, they could do so without incurring the expense of providing another Ambulance Station, and what additional staff would be required by them. In reply, the Managers, upon the recommendation of the Committee, informed the Local Government Board that, in the event of the Managers undertaking the duty referred to, there would be no necessity to incur the expense of another Ambulance Station, and that the only additional staff required would be drivers and stablemen in proportion to the increased number of applications for removal.

No further communication was received from the Local Government Board on the subject ; but on the 21st April, 1888, the Committee submitted a further Report, wherein, after briefly referring to the previous history of the subject, and giving several illustrations of the result of the existing condition of things, the Committee expressed the opinion that it would be in the interests of the public health if some central authority were empowered to undertake the conveyance of all persons suffering from infectious disorders within the Metropolitan District, with power to make such charges as might appear to it reasonable for such conveyance, and to recover payment thereof.

The Report was approved and adopted by the Managers, and a copy was forwarded to the Local Government Board.

The representations of the Managers having received the consideration of the Local Government Board, that Board obtained, in Section 6 of the " Poor

Law Act, 1889," authority for the Managers to allow their ambulances to be used for the conveyance of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder to and from hospitals and places other than the hospitals provided by the Managers.

The Managers, by resolution on the 30th November, decided to allow their carriages to be made use of for this purpose, at a charge for each conveyance of 5s., and referred it to the Committee to frame the necessary regulations (Appendix D) for giving effect to the Managers' decision.

It may here be mentioned that the Managers at the same time conferred on the Committee power to remit the above charge whenever it may be deemed expedient to do so in the interests of the public health.

In order that the facilities for the conveyance and isolation of persons suffering from infectious disorders might be brought to the notice of the public in general, and of all public bodies responsible for the prevention of the spread of disease or for the care of the sick poor in particular, the Committee circulated notices containing the regulations amongst the various Vestries and District Boards, the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, the Port of London Sanitary Authority, the London County Council, the Medical Officers of Health, the Boards of Guardians, the Secretaries of Metropolitan Hospitals, Public Infirmaries and Dispensaries, the Metropolitan Police Stations (by permission of the Chief Commissioners of Police), Cabmen's Shelters, Working Men's Clubs and Institutes, and all Medical practitioners practising in London.

LAND SERVICE.—REMOVALS TO MANAGERS' HOSPITALS.—On reference to Appendix A, it will be seen that during the past year 5,685 Fever and Smallpox patients were removed from their homes to the Board's hospitals, as compared with 5,114 in the preceding year.

The average daily removals in the first six months of the year were 8·48, and in the latter six months 23·01, as compared with 15·4 and 12·8 respectively in 1888, and 6·7 and 29·1 respectively in 1887.

The number of journeys made and miles run by the horses and vehicles will be found in Appendix B. The average length of journey of the fever patients removed to hospital did not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

CONVEYANCE TO OTHER PLACES THAN THE MANAGERS' HOSPITALS.—The Managers on the 14th December approved of the regulations (Appendix D) governing the conveyance of persons suffering from infectious disorders to other places than the Managers' Hospitals. Up to the close of the year four persons had made use of the ambulances.

AMBULANCE STATIONS.—*South-Eastern Station.*—The works in connection with the enlargement and reconstruction of the South-Eastern Ambulance Station had, at the date of the last Annual Report, reached an advanced stage. Their completion was, however, delayed for some time, in consequence of a subsidence of the ground beneath the Superintendent's house. This subsidence was caused by a fracture in a surface water drain leading into the main low level sewer, which runs beneath the building. On investigation it was found that the injury to the foundations of the house was of so extensive and serious a nature as to render necessary the demolition of the building. It was accordingly taken down. After the necessary repairs to the drain had been effected, and measures adopted which the Committee was advised would prevent any repetition of the subsidence, the Superintendent's house was rebuilt, though not on precisely the same lines. All the alterations were then satisfactorily completed.

Western Station.—During the year a Bill was promoted in Parliament whereby the London and North Western Railway Company sought powers to acquire the Lillie Bridge Grounds, adjoining the Western Hospital and Ambulance Station, for the construction of sidings and other railway purposes. The injurious effect on the patients of a shunting station in close proximity to the Hospital wards was obvious; and the Managers lodged a petition against the Bill. The Court of Referees of the House of Commons decided against the Managers on the question of their *locus standi*.

In the House of Lords, however, a petition was presented, and after hearing the Managers' counsel, the Committee of the House inserted the following provisions, which form part of the Act, viz. :—

“ London and North Western Railway Act, 1889.—Section 23.
 “ The following provisions for the protection of the Managers of the
 “ Metropolitan Asylum District (in this section called the ‘ Managers ’),
 “ in respect of the lands in the Parish of Fulham, shall apply and have
 “ effect during the maintenance and user of the Western Hospital and
 “ Ambulance Station for the purposes of a Hospital :—

(a) “ No engines, waggons, trucks, carriages, or vehicles, adapted
 “ for use on railways, shall, without the consent in writing of
 “ the Managers, be placed upon or taken from the said lands
 “ between the hours of ten in the evening and six in the
 “ morning.

(b) “ The Company shall, if required at any time by the Managers,
 “ erect and maintain along the south-eastern boundary of the
 “ said lands a substantial wall of such height as the Managers
 “ may require, not exceeding fifteen feet.”

Eastern Station.—On the 27th August a fire occurred at this station, destroying the roof and lantern light of the coke store, and damaging the roofs of the adjoining drying chamber, wash-house, ironing-room, and stable. The cause of the fire was not ascertained, but it was supposed to have commenced in the coke store. The buildings have been reinstated at the expense of the Fire Office.

Horse Hire.—The contract for horses having expired in October last, the Managers accepted a tender for the supply of such horses as may from time to time be required during the ensuing three years, at the rate of £58 per horse per annum, and such additional horses as may be needed, for 4s. 10d. per horse per day, the contractor supplying provender, fodder, shoeing, and veterinary attendance.

Staff.—The monthly amount of wages paid to the staff (excluding Superintendents and Housekeepers), which was £137 3s. 8d. in January, owing to the increased number of removals, rose to £162 10s. 1d. in November.

RIVER SERVICE.—Steamers.—The steam-launch “Marguerite,” being in some respects unsuitable for the service, has been sold. The remaining vessels, namely, the Ambulance Steamers “Red Cross,” “Maltese Cross,” and “Albert Victor,” and the steam pinnace “Swallow,” have undergone the usual Board of Trade annual survey, and their passenger certificates have been renewed.

During the year the vessels ran collectively a distance of 3,773 miles, and conveyed 505 patients and other passengers, and 75 tons of stores, &c., to and from the Hospital Ships at Long Reach. (See Appendix C.)

Wharves, &c.—The wharves and piers, and the houses and other buildings in connection therewith, at Fulham, Rotherhithe, and Blackwall, have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. The exterior of the four houses and of the Superintendent’s Offices at the Rotherhithe Wharf were painted, under contract, at a cost of £35 15s. 6d.

Staff.—No change has taken place in the number or cost of the staff during the year.

SMALLPOX PATIENTS.—During the year 25 persons certified to be suffering from Smallpox were removed from their homes. Those cases in which the diagnosis was confirmed by a Medical Superintendent in London were conveyed to the Hospital Ships. Of the above number, no fewer than 20 persons were found not to have the disease, and were accordingly taken

back direct to their homes. One patient stated to have Smallpox went in a cab to the Western Hospital, but was found not to have that disease, and was sent home in one of the Managers' Ambulances.

Of the five patients admitted, three contracted the disease abroad, one caught it from a person who had developed the disease after returning from France, but who had not been removed to Hospital, and the fifth was a dock labourer who resided in the house from which one of the first three patients was removed.

FEVER PATIENTS.—On the first day of the year there were 827 patients in the Managers' Hospitals, distributed as follow:—

HOSPITAL.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Eastern Hospital	150	12	33	...	195
North-Western Hospital ...	69	...	...	1	70
Western	74	16	12	2	104
South-Eastern	122	14	26	2	164
Northern... ..	294	...	...	...	294
TOTALS	709	42	71	5	827

At the close of the year 1888 the Committee decided to cease sending patients to the North-Western Hospital, with the view of placing it in a position to be speedily closed should the Managers so resolve. This action did not, however, meet with the Managers' approval, and on the 11th February directions were given for patients to be removed to the hospital as before.

But the total number of patients in the several hospitals continued to steadily decrease, and the Managers gave directions for closing the Northern Hospital, whence the last patient was removed on the 24th March.

From March to the middle of July the total number under treatment did not exceed 700. During the latter part of July and through August the number increased rapidly, and on the 22nd of the latter month it had reached 1,000.

At their meeting on the 24th August, the Managers directed the Northern Hospital to be re-opened, and on the 1st October similar instructions were given with respect to the South-Western Hospital.

DIPHThERIA CASES.—The first removals of Diphtheria cases to the Managers' hospitals did not take place until the 23rd October, 1888, and from that date up to the end of that year 96 cases were removed.

During the past year (1889) 770 cases of Diphtheria were removed. Of this number 560, or 72·7 per cent., were removed in the latter half of the year; a proportion closely approaching that of the Scarlet Fever cases removed during the same period, namely 73·0 per cent.

COST OF AMBULANCE SERVICES.—The total payments made during the year ended on the 28th December, 1889, were as under:—

	£	s.	d.
For the Eastern Station	2,032	1	2
„ South-Eastern Station	1,967	16	0
„ Western Station	1,988	6	10
	<u>5,981</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
To which must be added payments on account for—			
Reconstruction and enlargement of South- Eastern Station	6,035	11	8
	<u>12,023</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>
River Service	3,586	14	1
To which must be added payments for overhauling machinery of and repairs to the Steamers, ...	141	19	6
	<u>3,728</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.— Upon the “Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889,” coming into operation on the 30th October last, it was considered unnecessary to continue the practice of communicating to the several Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities the addresses from which infectious cases were removed, and also of furnishing each Medical Officer of Health weekly with a return of cases removed to hospital from the whole Metropolis.

In certain cases, however—*e.g.*, where persons develop Smallpox a few days after landing from abroad, go for treatment to some hospital at a distance from where they have lodged, and are thence removed to one of the Managers Hospitals—any information which may be elicited by the Medical Superintendent from the patient as to previous residence, &c., is at once communicated to Norfolk House, and forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health concerned.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

APPENDIX A.—LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Number of Patients removed by the Ambulances of the Board.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Totals.
FEVER :—										
From homes to Hospitals ...	356	1,472	1,733	2,329	1,723	2,151	6,394	5,050	5,680	26,888
Convalescents to Northern } and other Hospitals ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793	2,455	1,731	5,979
Recovered cases from Nor- } thern Hospital to Town } Hospitals for discharge ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	2,710	1,372	5,170
From Hospitals to homes ...	...	...	*463	1,087	245	110	212	300	125	2,542
Boy from Sherfield House, } Grays, to Mile End } Infirmery ... .. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total Fever Patients ...	356	1,472	2,196	3,416	1,968	2,261	9,487	10,516	8,908	40,580
SMALLPOX :—										
From homes to Hospitals } and Wharves }	624	562	348	6,099	6,091	125	62	64	5	13,980
From Hospitals to Wharves	...	...	...	3,152	1,573	23	49	62	5	4,864
From Hospitals and Wharves } to homes ... .. }	...	...	...	4,324	5,934	69	18	13	...	10,358
Total Smallpox Patients...	624	562	348	13,575	13,598	217	129	139	10	29,202
Conveyance of Patients to } other places than Managers' } Hospitals ... .. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Grand Totals ...	980	2,034	2,544	16,991	15,566	2,478	9,616	10,655	8,922	69,786

* Includes some Smallpox Cases.

V.B.—(1) The Eastern Ambulance Station commenced work on the 14th July, 1881, at London Fields; the South-Eastern Station on the 1st October, 1883; and the Western Station on the 9th July, 1884.

(2) Section 6 of the "Poor Law Act, 1889," which authorises the use of the Managers' Ambulances for the general conveyance of the infectious sick, was not adopted until the 30th November, 1889.

APPENDIX B.—LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE—(continued).

Return of Work for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1889.

PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Number of Journeys.	MILES RUN.					By Vehicles.
		By Horses.					
		1	2	3	4		
REMOVALS FROM HOME—							
Fever Patients to London Hospitals	5,017	38,056	1,540	...	...	39,596
Smallpox Patients to London Hospitals	5	51	...	...	...	51
Non-Smallpox Patients returned home	41	417	15	...	...	432
Other Patients returned home ...	33	245	...	...	...	245
Patients sent for, but for various causes not removed	24	195	...	...	..	195
Patients' friend taken from Hospital to home	1	5	...	..	...	5
TRANSFERS BETWEEN HOSPITALS—							
Fever Convalescents to Northern Hospital ...	210	138	4,052	232	868	5,290	
Fever Convalescents to other Hospitals	37	198	434	..	13	645	
Smallpox Patients to Wharves	5	25	...	...	...	25
RECOVERED PATIENTS TAKEN HOME—							
From Hospitals:—Fever ...	95	752	28	...	...	780
From Wharves:—Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service Requirements	118	820	178	...	...	998
Conveyance of Ambulance Committee	2	...	6	...	...	6
CONVEYANCE OF HOSPITAL STORES—							
Fever	3	29	18	...	...	47
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS TO OTHER PLACES THAN MANAGERS' HOSPITALS							
	3	26	5	...	...	31
Totals for 1889	5,594	40,957	6,276	232	881	48,346	
Totals for 1888	5,550	34,842	12,767	...	1,910	49,519	
Totals for 1887	6,507	51,894	5,223	...	1,009	58,126	
Totals for 1886	2,073	13,578½	1,980	...	...	15,558½
Grand Totals	19,724	141,271½	26,246	232	3,800	171,549½	

APPENDIX C.—RIVER SERVICE.

Number of Patients, Visitors, Staff, &c., conveyed to and from the Hospital Ships during the year 1889.

MONTH.	Patients conveyed to Hospital Ships.	Recovered cases conveyed from Hospital Ships.	Visitors conveyed to and from Hospital Ships (including Managers).	Staff, &c., conveyed to and from Hospital Ships.	Totals.
January	1	...	...	12	13
February	1	1	...	19	21
March	1	...	...	13	14
April ... ..	...	2	...	20	22
May ... ..	...	...	2	26	28
June ... ..	...	...	14	25	39
July ... ..	...	...	16	33	49
August ... ..	...	...	...	50	50
September ... ..	..	...	7	78	85
October ... ..	..	...	5	78	83
November	1	...	5	55	61
December	1	1	2	36	40
Totals for year	5	4	51	445	505
Totals for 1888	62	63	246	476	847
Totals for 1887	54	45	395	478	972
Totals for 1886	130	145	458	*3,929	4,662
Totals for 1885	5,468	5,809	†	†	11,277
Totals for 1884	5,592	4,267	†	†	9,859
Grand Totals... ..	11,311	10,333	1,150	5,328	28,122

STEAMERS.

STEAMER.	Under Steam.		Under Way.		Coal consumed.		Number of days when under steam.	Distance run.
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Tons.	Cwt.		Miles.
"Red Cross"	125	45	55	50	34	10	21	563
"Maltese Cross"	159	44	77	20	40	10	29	787
"Albert Victor"	126	15	59	8	34	8	24	632
"Swallow"	271	...	201	47	21	...	52	1,636
"Marguerite"	26	10	18	...	1	10	6	155
Totals	708	54	412	5	131	18	132	3,773

Quantity of Stores, Parcels, &c., conveyed to and from the Hospital Ships.

Number, 1,496. Weight, 75 tons, 3 cwt.

* Included in this number is the number of Contractors' workmen who were engaged on building and other work in connection with the Hospital Ships, and who were conveyed to and from Long Reach each week.

† These figures were not given in the Committee's Annual Report for 1884 and 1885.

APPENDIX D.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Removal of Persons suffering from Infectious Diseases.

1. Apply on Week Days between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., } To the Chief Offices: { Postal Address: Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
Telegraphic Address: Asylums Board, London.
Telephone Number, 2587.

N.B.—Applications in the latter part of the day must be dispatched in time to reach the Offices before 8 p.m.

- At Night, between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. } To the Ambulance Stations: { Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E.
South Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road (near Old Kent Road Railway Station), S.E.
Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.

2. REMOVAL TO THE BOARD'S HOSPITALS.

- (a) Only persons suffering from Smallpox, Fevers, or Diphtheria are admitted into the Board's Hospitals.
(b) Every application must state the name, age, and full address of the patient, from what disease suffering, and in cases of fever the particular kind of fever; and also the name of the person making the application.
(c) Unless a Medical Certificate be handed to the Ambulance Nurse the patient will not be removed.
(d) Patients should leave all valuables, money, &c., and all outside clothing at home, should wear body linen only, and be wrapped in the blankets provided for the purpose.
(e) The Ambulance Nurse will leave, at the House from which the patient is removed, a notice stating the Hospital to which the patient is to be taken, and a copy of the regulations as to visiting, &c.

3. CONVEYANCE TO OTHER PLACES.

- (a) Persons suffering from any Dangerous Infectious Disorder may be conveyed by Ambulance to places other than the Board's Hospitals.
N.B.—Dangerous Infectious Disorders include the following: Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarletina or Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal Fevers, and Measles.
(b) Every application for an Ambulance must state:—
(i.) Name, sex, and age of patient.
(ii.) Description of disease, and in the case of fever, the particular kind of fever.
(iii.) Full address *from* which the patient is to be conveyed.
(iv.) Full address *to* which the patient is to be conveyed.
(c) The patient must be provided with a Medical Certificate of the nature of the disease, to be handed to the Driver of the Ambulance.
(d) The charge for the hire of the Ambulance, including (when the patient is over ten years of age) the services of a male attendant, is 5s. This amount must be paid to the Driver, who will give an official receipt for the same.
(e) One person only will be allowed to accompany the patient, and such person may be conveyed back to the place from which the patient was conveyed.
(f) The Ambulances may be sent outside the Metropolitan district only by special sanction of the Ambulance Committee or of the Clerk to the Board, and in such cases an extra charge will be made of 1s. for every mile outside the Metropolitan area.

4. The Drivers of the Board's Ambulances are not allowed to loiter on their journeys or to stop for refreshments, on pain of instant dismissal. It is particularly requested that any breach of this regulation, or any neglect or incivility on the part of the Drivers, Nurses, or Attendants may be immediately reported to the undersigned.

The Servants of the Board are forbidden to accept any gratuities or refreshments.

By Order,

W. F. JEBB,

Clerk to the Board.

Dated 16th December, 1889.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1889 OF THE COMMITTEE OF
MANAGEMENT OF THE TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

January, 1890.

To the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

The Committee for the Training Ship "Exmouth" beg to submit the 14th Annual Report (for 1889) of the Captain-Superintendent, in which is included a report by the Chaplain, the Rev. Canon Whittington (p. 17).

On reference to the statistics, it will be seen that during the year 329 boys were admitted, 375 were discharged, and 1 died.

Of those discharged, 104 entered the Royal Navy, as against 87 in the year 1888; 171 entered the Mercantile Marine, as against 141; 56 entered the Army as musicians, as against 18; while 44 were returned to their respective Parishes and Unions, leaving 526 under training on the 31st December, 1889.

The net expenditure incurred during the twelve months ended at Michaelmas, 1889, excluding "works of a special character," was £18,886 17s. 4d., as against £17,302 14s. 6d. for the previous twelve months. Of this amount the charge made upon the several Parishes and Unions for the maintenance and clothing of the boys during the half-years ended at Lady-day and Michaelmas, 1889, was at the rate of 9¼d. and 9½d. per head per day, as against 8¾d. and 8¼d. for the corresponding periods of 1888. The increased expenditure is caused by a marked advance in the contract prices for provisions and clothing.

The total cost of the maintenance and clothing, &c., of the boys (exclusive of the repayment, with interest, of the amount raised on loan) is shown in the following statement, viz. :—

ITEMS.	Half-year ended Lady-day, 1889.		Half-year ended Michaelmas, 1889.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing	0	9 ⁸ / ₃₂	0	9 ¹⁶ / ₃₂
Warming, Cleansing, Lighting, and Water... ..	0	12 ¹ / ₃₂	0	11 ⁰ / ₃₂
Officers' Salaries, Rations, and Uniforms	0	5 ¹⁷ / ₃₂	0	6 ⁵ / ₃₂
Furniture and Repairs, Rates and Taxes, and Sundries	0	3 ⁷ / ₃₂	0	3 ²⁷ / ₃₂
Total Daily Cost per Boy	1	7 ²¹ / ₃₂	1	8 ²⁶ / ₃₂

In addition to the above, a sum of £1,589 14s. 3d. was expended in

providing outfits for boys going to sea, including their travelling expenses, the daily cost being 3¼d. per boy, as against 2½d. in the year 1888.

Independent testimony as to the continued good government of the Ship and the boys under training, was recently afforded by Admiral Sir George Tryon, the Admiral-Superintendent of the Naval Reserve, who, in writing to the Captain-Superintendent after visiting the "Exmouth" on the 1st October last, expressed his opinion in the following terms:—

"I have much pleasure in stating that my visit afforded me much pleasure. It was made without notice, the day was stormy with heavy rain squalls. The ship was clean and dry, and in good order; the boys well dressed and evidently well cared for, and in appearance in all respects, especially as to their bearing, satisfactory. I was much gratified with all I saw."

The following record made by the Inspector of Poor Law Schools (Mr. Wyndham Holgate), after his annual examination of the schoolwork, also testifies to the satisfactory condition of the scholastic branch of the boys' training:—

March 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1889.

"Inspected the Ships for intellectual work in school.

"The result is satisfactory in all three subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in many classes the Scripture and religious knowledge have greatly improved. I think that recitation of selected passages of leading poets and prose authors would greatly assist in developing the intelligence of the lads, and I should be glad to have some Scripture learned by heart in each standard. Singing is very good. I will visit the Ship again to report on the band and seamanship."

In the early part of the year a second-hand barge, for the conveyance of water to the Ship, was purchased and adapted at a total cost of £250 15s. The previous barge, which was second-hand when purchased, had been in use ten years.

The new departure, adopted in 1888, of allowing the Brigantine "Steadfast" to proceed down channel with boys whose training had been completed, has been repeated during the past year with satisfactory results. One of the trips was at the time of the Naval Review in August, and was thoroughly appreciated by those boys who were selected to man the "Steadfast" on that occasion.

One of the boys, named John Wilcox, chargeable to St. Saviour's Union, was subsequently awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for his gallantry in rescuing a boy belonging to the locality who was in danger of drowning off Ryde Pier.

Wilcox was the boy who, on the occasion of the Managers' Annual Inspection of the "Exmouth" in 1889, received a silver watch for being the most useful boy in the Ship.

In their last Annual Report reference was made to the cost of lighting the "Exmouth" by electricity as compared with that of lighting by means of oil. A report on the subject was submitted to the Board on the 18th May (p. 143, vol. xxiii.)

At that time it was found that the approximate annual cost of the electric light was £665, while the average annual cost of lighting the Ship by means of oil was £680.

The great advantages obtained by adopting electricity as an agent for artificial light in an institution such as the "Exmouth" are so manifest that reference to them is unnecessary.

On the 5th November the electric light suddenly failed, owing to some defect in the cables. It was deemed necessary to have new cables of stronger make, and an estimate was subsequently accepted to provide and lay two 850 lengths at a cost of £175.

On Sunday, the 30th June, considerable alarm was occasioned by an outbreak of fire in the foremost galley, which, however, owing to the smartness and activity of the officers and boys at their fire quarters, was put out in about half-an-hour. Considerable damage was done to the galley and the bulkhead, which has been most satisfactorily restored under the directions of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Iron girders have been substituted for wooden beams, and the galley has been lined with incombustible materials.

The cooking apparatus was subsequently overhauled and put in thorough working order, and a new and much larger flue constructed.

It was with much regret that the Committee had to bring to the notice of the Board the fact that the vertical boiler purchased in 1887 was found to be dangerous to use on account of its being too small for the work required. Subsequently the Managers decided to sell the boiler, and to purchase another horizontal boiler in lieu thereof. The matter having been submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval, that authority instructed one of their Engineering Inspectors to report on the proposal. His report was submitted to the Managers on the 30th November (see p. 547, vol. xxiii.), and referred to the "Exmouth" Committee to be dealt with. The question is still under the consideration of the Committee.

A lamentable accident occurred on the 30th August to a boy named Edward Panting, chargeable to the Lewisham Union, who fell from the fore-top to the fore-castle while sending up the foretop-gallant mast, and was injured so much that he died soon afterwards. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

Considering the necessarily hazardous positions in which the boys are frequently placed during the course of their training, it is a source of satisfaction to find that accidents of this kind, or indeed of any kind, rarely occur on board.

The three years' agreement for the hire of No. 2, Stainsby Road, Limehouse, used as a Shipping Home, having expired at Christmas, arrangements have been made to continue to rent the premises upon the usual conditions of a yearly tenancy, and at the former rental, viz., £45 per annum.

The number of boys under training during the month of October fell to something below 500, thus leaving vacancies for over 100 boys. As the Committee could not regard this diminution in numbers as satisfactory, they caused a circular-letter to be sent to the several Boards of Guardians, acquainting them as to the extent of the vacancies, and reminding them that the cost of training boys becomes greater if the number on the Ship's books diminishes to any considerable extent.

The result has been an increase in the numbers, but there are still a large number of vacancies which the Committee would be glad to see filled up.

It may be mentioned that these vacancies were caused by the number of discharges being more than during former years.

It has been stated that the large number of vacancies is due to the high standards regulating the admission of boys to the Ship. The Committee, therefore, would take this opportunity of stating that if boys are received under a low standard of measurement, the period of their training must necessarily be prolonged, at greater cost to the ratepayers, in order to fit the boys for entry into the Royal Navy, where stringent regulations as to admission are enforced, and also to enable them to successfully compete for entry on merchant vessels, or in the Army as band boys.

The following gentlemen have ceased to be members of the Committee during the year:—

Mr. Day,

„ Hawkins,

Mr. Jackson Hunt,

„ Smallman ;

and the following Managers have joined the Committee:—

Col. Bruce,
Mr. Dixie,

Rev. C. P. Marriott,
„ D. Reith.

The Committee have to again thank the following gentlemen for their generosity in giving prizes for five of the boys:—

Sir E. H. Galsworthy, J.P., D.L.,
Mr. J. M. Goodall,
„ E. Renton,

Mr. R. Strong, J.P.,
„ Taylor.

The prizes consisted of four watches and a silver medal, and were presented to the boys on the occasion of the Annual Inspection on the 22nd June.

The best thanks of the Committee are also again due to Mr. Henry Halsey, who, for the last four years, has given a silver watch for presentation to the best boy in each of the six divisions or classes.

For the services rendered by the Captain-Superintendent and the Officers in the efficient discharge of their various duties, the Committee desire to again express their high appreciation.

(Signed) R. STRONG, *Chairman.*

P.S.—It is satisfactory to be again able to record that, according to the Mercantile Marine Navy List published by the Registrar-General of Seamen, the number of boys entered into the Royal Navy from the “Exmouth” during 1889 exceeded by 58 the aggregate number of entries from all the other Training Ships in the United Kingdom.

TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN-
SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1889.

1st January, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Fourteenth Annual Report, which, with a glance at the tables, will show that we have considerably exceeded, during this year, the number of boys placed out in the world, after a careful training, to get their own living.

I am glad to report only one death this year.

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	Total.
Boys admitted	194	494	188	210	289	226	340	358	326	267	374	241	301	329	4,137
Boys discharged to Royal Navy	1	6	1	8	72	85	155	141	95	128	114	95	87	104	1,092
Boys discharged to Mercantile Marine, of whom 34 were enrolled in the 3rd Class Royal Naval Reserve	53	19	126	115	105	107	109	96	106	91	107	93	141	171	1,439
Boys discharged to Army as Musicians	9	11	9	31	17	27	46	74	61	43	55	36	18	56	493
Boys discharged to situations, 3 of whom subsequently went to sea	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Boys discharged to their respective Unions, for various reasons, by order of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions and Parishes	21	23	47	30	61	43	27	33	52	39	49	44	45	44	558
Boys died ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	2	2	5	1	2	1	21
Boys discharged ...	85	59	187	185	258	266	338	344	318	303	330	269	293	376	3,611
Total number of boys discharged														3,611	
Remaining under training, 31st December, 1889														526	
Total														4,137	

The number of boys discharged during the last ten years averages 317 per annum.

The following table shows the number admitted from each of the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes during the year 1889, also during the whole time the Ship has been established, viz. :—

Year ending 31st December, 1889.	NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.					From 25th March, 1876, to 31st Dec., 1889.
13	City of London	...	...	...	...	69
4	Fulham	...	...	...	...	56
32	Greenwich	...	...	...	...	252
8	Hackney	...	...	...	...	119
12	Holborn	...	...	...	...	100
62	Lewisham	...	...	...	...	367
4	Mile End	...	...	...	...	106
18	Poplar	...	...	...	...	141
2	St. George's-in-the-East	...	...	...	...	73
5	St. George's Union	...	...	...	...	144
3	St. Giles, Bloomsbury	...	...	...	...	21
23	St. Giles, Camberwell	...	...	...	...	217
1	St. John, Hampstead	...	...	...	...	20
9	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	...	...	...	...	126
5	St. Luke, Chelsea	...	...	...	...	108
7	St. Mary, Islington	...	...	...	...	145
3	St. Mary, Kensington	...	...	...	...	121
14	St. Mary, Lambeth	...	...	...	...	238
22	St. Marylebone	...	...	...	...	378
6	St. Mary, Paddington	...	...	...	...	87
2	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	...	...	...	...	108
16	St. Olave's	...	...	...	...	194
6	St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	177
25	St. Saviour's	...	...	...	...	168
...	Stepney	...	...	...	...	71
1	Strand	...	...	...	...	12
6	Wandsworth and Clapham	...	...	...	...	92
3	Westminster	...	...	...	...	33
2	Whitechapel	...	...	...	...	100
15	Woolwich	...	...	...	...	182
Total, 329						
	Chichester	...	...	...	...	1
	Croydon	...	...	...	...	2
	Dorking	...	...	...	...	1
	Ecclesall	...	...	...	...	1
	Epping	...	...	...	...	1
	Eton	...	...	...	...	1
	Horsham	...	...	...	...	3
	Tonbridge	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilton	...	...	...	...	1
	Total					4,137

These boys were in the Establishment when the Metropolitan Asylums Board took it over from the Managers of the Forest Gate District Schools.

Of the 2,531 boys discharged to sea service from 25th March, 1876, to 31st December, 1889—

1,092 entered the Royal Navy.

690 went into vessels in the Baltic and coasting trade, and other short voyages, such as the Mediterranean, &c.

242 went into ships trading to North and South America.

89 into ships in the West India trade.

79 to the East Indies, China, Japan, &c.

253 to the Australian Colonies.

86 to Africa, Cape, and Mauritius.

2,531

The positions the above 2,531 boys occupied on board the ships in which they first went to sea were as follows, viz. :—

1,092 entered the Royal Navy as boys.

309 shipped as ordinary seamen.

918 shipped as deck or cabin boys.

97 shipped as apprentices.

115 shipped as assistant stewards and cooks.

2,531

The wages per month received by these boys on first going to sea varied between 10s. per month up to £3 per month with "all found."

The 493 boys discharged to the Army since the 25th March, 1876, joined the undermentioned Regiments as bandboys, viz. :—

3 to the 7th Dragoon Guards.	13 to the Royal Scots Fusiliers.
1 " 3rd Hussars	8 " Cheshire Regiment.
1 " 4th Hussars.	10 " South Wales Borderers.
1 " 11th Hussars.	5 " King's Own Scottish Borderers.
9 " 20th Hussars.	4 " Scottish Rifles.
2 " 21st Hussars.	7 " Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
2 " 5th Lancers.	2 " Gloucester Regiment.
12 " Royal Artillery.	4 " Worcestershire Regiment.
1 " Royal Horse Artillery.	4 " East Lancashire Regiment.
1 " Royal Engineers.	1 " Duke of Cornwall's Lt. Infantry.
7 " Grenadier Guards.	9 " Royal Sussex Regiment.
4 " Coldstream Guards.	3 " Dorsetshire Regiment.
1 " Scots Guards.	5 " South Lancashire Regiment.
1 " Royal Marine Light Infantry	19 " Welsh Regiment.
6 " Yorkshire Regiment.	1 " Royal Highlanders.
1 " Lancashire Fusiliers.	10 " Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

17 to the Essex Regiment.	8 to the Middlesex Regiment.
18 „ Derbyshire Regiment.	19 „ King's Royal Rifles.
5 „ Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.	2 „ Wiltshire Regiment.
7 „ Northamptonshire Regiment.	6 „ Manchester Regiment.
4 „ Berkshire Regiment.	2 „ York and Lancashire Regiment.
1 „ Yorkshire Light Infantry	9 „ Durham Light Infantry.
36 „ Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).	5 „ Highland Light Infantry.
5 „ Royal West Surrey Regiment.	2 „ Seaforth Highlanders.
8 „ East Kent Regiment.	7 „ Gordon Highlanders.
6 „ Northumberland Fusiliers.	9 „ Royal Irish Rifles.
3 „ King's Liverpool Regiment.	3 „ Royal Irish Fusiliers.
14 „ Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	19 „ Connaught Rangers.
15 „ Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	10 „ Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
3 „ Lincolnshire Regiment.	13 „ Rifle Brigade.
2 „ Devonshire Regiment.	4 „ Leinster Regiment.
19 „ Suffolk Regiment.	20 „ Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
19 „ Somersetshire Light Infantry.	1 „ Army Hospital Corps.
3 „ West Yorkshire Regiment.	
1 „ East Yorkshire Regiment.	
1 „ Leicestershire Regiment.	493 Total.
8 „ Shropshire Light Infantry.	

SEAMANSHIP.

Good work has been done throughout the Seamanship classes during the past year. Every advantage has been taken of fine weather to send the boys aloft, while during bad weather there is always a class of boys employed on the monkey-topsail, which is under cover in the lavatory.

The drill aloft, comprising bending, loosing, reefing, shortening and furling sails, sending up and down top-gallant masts and yards, has been well done: the boys putting a great deal of enthusiasm into this most practical part of their seamanship instruction.

Exercise in boats has been continuous, rowing at all times, and sailing when the weather permitted.

The leading class, known as the rigger's class, has been employed about the sails, rigging, and ratlines, which they keep in a state of repair. They have been taught practical sailmaking by a qualified sailmaker, and have repaired all the Ship's boats and Brigantine's sails. This work has required 1,212 yards of new canvas, 147 yards of old canvas used again for other purposes, and 153 fathoms of new rope.

Signalling, which is now an important branch of naval instruction, is taught to every boy in the Ship. Many of the boys are very expert at taking off and forwarding messages, either by means of flags, semaphores, lanterns, or bugles.

Evening instruction carried on during the winter months is of a necessity mostly theoretical; but I find it affords an excellent opportunity for dealing with instruction on the various models of the Ship, Brigantine, &c.

The number of promotions from one class to another during the year shows an improvement on the number for the previous year:—

From 5th, or lowest, to 4th Class ...	...	293
„ 4th „ 3rd „ ...	...	285
„ 3rd „ 2nd „ ...	...	265
„ 2nd „ 1st „ ...	...	251
„ 1st „ Fit for sea (Riggers)		183
Total ...	...	<u>1,277</u>

BRIGANTINE.

The Brigantine has been kept cruising throughout the past year with crews of the bigger boys with whom the work is popular, and does much to fit them for their future life.

During the summer two trips were made to the Western ports where the movements of the vessel with her youthful crew were closely watched by the Naval authorities.

When at Devonport early in May last the vessel and crew were inspected by Captain Andoe, R.N., C.B., Inspecting Captain Boys' Training Ships, who expressed his satisfaction with the bearing of the boys and the way they had worked the vessel under his observation during the preceding days.

This Officer spoke encouragingly to the boys and selected several of them for entry into the Royal Navy, although under the regulation standard. By invitation of the Inspecting Captain the crew of the Brigantine were taken to the "Impregnable" to Divine Service after which they were kindly treated by the Officers and shown over the Ship.

In August the Brigantine cruised for several days amongst the Fleet at the Naval Review at Spithead, which had a most stimulating effect upon the boys.

By invitation of Admiral D'Arcy Irvine, C.B., the crew of boys were taken over the first class battle-ship "Anson," where they saw much that was instructive and interesting. While on board the "Anson" Mr. Hall and the boys were met by thirteen men who were old "Exmouth" boys and doing well in the service. Although other ships of the fleet could not be visited,

old "Exmouth" boys were recognised in them on all sides, and it is gratifying to know that in that fleet there were very large numbers of fine well-trained seamen who had been little boys in this establishment.

When the Brigantine was off Ryde one of the crew, named John Wilcox, of St. Saviour's Union, jumped overboard with his clothes on, on a rough day, and saved the life of a shore boy. Soon after this Wilcox joined the Royal Navy and was awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal and certificate, which was presented to him by the Captain of H.M. Ship "Impregnable," in the presence of over 1,000 boys and crew. A large-sized photograph of this boy in uniform with medal, is permanently hung on the middle deck of that ship by the order of the Inspecting Captain of Boys' Training Ships.

Such trips of the vessel down Channel cause a spirit of emulation amongst the boys. It also develops their intelligence and physical powers, and has been attended with the best results in facilitating their entry into the Royal Navy; this may be seen by the fact that although the requirements for entry into the service have now reached a higher standard than at any previous time, yet 104 of our boys were entered therein during the past year.

The Committee are all acquainted with the work of the Brigantine and are doubtless as convinced as I am that the vessel is a useful adjunct in training boys for the sea and in drawing closer our connection with the Royal Navy.

Although from the nature of Mr. Hall's work it is mostly performed apart from my personal supervision, yet I am satisfied that the boys in his charge are happy, well trained, and well cared for in every way.

GUNNERY.

Out of the large number of boys discharged during the past twelve months, 292 have been under training in rifle, cutlass, and gun drill. These 292 were discharged from the following classes:—

Leading Gunners	...	...	...	...	111 in number.
1st Class	...	...	...	...	123 „
2nd „	...	...	...	...	38 „
3rd „	...	...	...	...	20 „
				Total	292

The boys who have joined the Royal Navy and visit the "Exmouth" during their leave of absence tell us that what they were taught on board the "Exmouth" has helped them along very much in their examinations on board the Naval Training Ships.

GYMNASTICS.

The following figures will show the proficiency at the 1st January, 1890, and the number trained, discharged, and remaining on the 31st December, 1889 :—

In Special Gymnastic Class, 1st January, 1889	...	75
In 1st	...	376
Under Training	...	123
		<hr/>
Total	...	574
		<hr/>
In Special Gymnastic Class, 31st December, 1889	...	97
In 1st	...	247
Under Training	...	183
		<hr/>
Total	...	527
		<hr/>

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION.

On the 8th June, 1889, the usual annual competition took place for the exceedingly generous gift of Mr. J. Goodall, of a silver watch, and for the five money prizes allowed by the Committee. These prizes were very keenly competed for by the following twenty-five boys, the "Goodall" prize being won by Wheeler 3120-30, who was very closely followed by Bevan, Castle Hardman, Seaman, and Grinyer, and altogether the competition was very even, and consequently very exciting.

These contests tend greatly to promote the muscular development of the boys, and I wish I had more prizes to give them that we might have them more frequently, say once a quarter.

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	No. of marks obtained.	REMARKS.
3120	Wheeler, A.	30	Islington	83	Silver Watch (^{Given by} Mr. J. Goodall.)
3504	Bevan, H.	557	St. Saviour's ..	81	Money Prize, 15s.
3225	Castle, G	443	Greenwich	68	„ 10s.
3440	Hardman, H.	441	Mile End	67	„ 7s. 6d.
3263	Seaman, E.	345	Lambeth	66	„ 5s.
3185	Grinyer, B.	46	Camberwell... ..	61	„ 2s. 6d.
3639	Hill, J....	431	Lambeth	61	
3520	Shepherd, W.	442	St. Saviour's ...	60	
3502	Wilson, A. A.	204	St. Saviour's ...	60	
3433	Taylor, T.	594	Bethnal Green ...	59	
3175	Lawrence, F.	292	Wandsworth ...	58	
3421	Ellis, J.	69	Islington	56	
3647	Buttery, Henry	541	Lambeth	55	
3431	Tollow, F.	455	Bethnal Green ...	51	
3808	McCormick, T.	65	Fulham... ..	51	
2944 } 3753 }	Gee, James	165	Shoreditch	50	
3790	Baker, G.	4	St. Saviour's ..	50	
2815	Hannon, J.	372	St. Marylebone ...	49	
3260	Hockins, S.	260	Greenwich	49	
3619	Powell, A.	223	Paddington	49	
3654	Hunswick, H.	162	Greenwich	48	
3567	Garland, T. W.	383	Hackney	48	
3032	Burgess, H.	62	Lambeth	46	
3593	Moore, W. J.	227	Kensington	44	
3148	Wall, J.	63	St. Marylebone ...	43	

Prizes.

1st Prize, silver watch, presented by Mr. J. M. Goodall.

Money prizes, divided as above, allowed by the Training Ship Committee, out of the interest on the legacy left to the Ship by the late Captain Brown.

SWIMMING.

The following figures show the number of boys trained during the year 1889:—

On the 1st January, 1889, boys who could not swim	...	...	19
Boys admitted during 1889 who could not swim	...	...	309
			<hr/>
	Total	...	328
Number remaining 31st December, 1889, who could not swim	...	...	30
			<hr/>
„ actually taught to swim	...	...	298
„ passed to 3rd Class, who could swim over 60 ft.	...	...	366
„ „ 2nd „	...	240	263
„ „ 1st „	...	600	241
„ „ Special „	...	1,200	202
			<hr/>
	Total number of Certificates issued	...	1,370
			<hr/> <hr/>

The following table will show the number of boys in the swimming classes on 31st December, 1888, and 31st December, 1889:—

		31st Dec., 1888.	31st Dec., 1889.
In the 5th Class, could not swim	...	19	30
„ 4th „ could swim over 30 ft.	...	19	37
„ 3rd „ „ 60 „	...	53	88
„ 2nd „ „ 240 „	...	250	114
„ 1st „ „ 600 „	...	51	66
„ Special „ „ 1,200 „	...	182	192
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	574	527
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

It should be observed that the 30 lads noted in the 5th Class were boys admitted on board the Ship during the months of November and December, 1889.

SWIMMING COMPETITION, 10TH JUNE, 1889.

The Winner of the 1st Prize was in the water 2 hours 15 minutes.

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	Lengths	DISTANCES.
2944 3753	J. Gee	165	Shoreditch	234	4680 yds. = $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 280 yds.
3057	G. Campbell	278	Lambeth	222	4440 ,, = $2\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 40 ,,
3628	G. Allcock	458	St. Olave's	200	4000 ,, = $2\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, 40 ,,
3058	P. Collins	271	Lambeth	176	3520 ,, = 2 ,, ,, ...
3599	G. Blood	385	Lewisham	168	3360 ,, = $1\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 280 ,,
3193	E. Kromback	291	Lewisham	158	3160 ,, = $1\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 80 ,,
3373	W. Hallam	287	Camberwell	154	3080 ,, = $1\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, ...
3352	C. Kirby	489	Lambeth	146	2920 ,, = $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 280 ,,
3660	R. Howell	344	St. Marylebone	144	2880 ,, = $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 240 ,,
3043	W. Ellicott	215	St. Marylebone	136	2720 ,, = $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 80 ,,
3540	A. Hawkins	191	Lewisham	134	2680 ,, = $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 40 ,,
3408	F. Passmore... ..	50	Shoreditch	116	2320 ,, = $1\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, 120 ,,
3518	E. Anderson	222	St. Saviour's	114	2280 ,, = $1\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, 80 ,,
2960	H. G. Banks	265	St. Saviour's	102	2040 ,, = 1 ,, ,, 280 ,,
3142	J. Ryan... ..	379	Fulham... ..	100	2000 ,, = 1 ,, ,, 240 ,,
3355	G. Schollard... ..	595	Lambeth	85	1700 ,, = $\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 380 ,,
3433	T. Taylor	594	Bethnal Green	84	1680 ,, = $\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 360 ,,
3341	F. Tarleton	200	St. Marylebone	74	1480 ,, = $\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 160 ,,
2855	H. Cole... ..	70	St. George's... ..	73	1460 ,, = $\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 140 ,,
2959	Wilcox	182	St. Saviour's... ..	50	1000 ,, = $\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 120 ,,

Prizes.

2944 } 3753 }	J. Gee (165)	1st Prize, Silver Watch, presented by Mr. E. Renton.
3057	G. Campbell (278)... ..	2nd ,, Silver Medal, presented by Mr. Taylor.
3628	G. Allcock (458)	3rd ,, 17s. 6d.
3058	P. Collins (271)	4th ,, 10s. 0d.
3599	G. Blood (385)	5th ,, 7s. 6d.
3193	E. Kromback (291)	6th ,, 5s. 0d.

} Allowed by
Committee.

SCHOOL.

We received a very encouraging School Report from Wyndham Holgate, Esq., H.M.I., after his last examination of the boys, in which he refers specially to the "satisfactory results in reading, writing, and arithmetic," and also points out the "great improvement in Scripture and religious knowledge." The singing is classed by the Inspector as "very good."

There have been great changes in the school staff during the past year. With the exception of one man, all the assistants have resigned; and we are now working for the approaching examination with three newly-appointed men.

The withdrawal of the electric light has naturally caused the working of the school to suffer, more especially in the subject of reading.

Singing has been well taught and is popular with the boys. As an instance of this, I may mention that two of our choir boys obtained the first and second prizes in an open singing competition at Orsett.

The Library is a constant source of instruction and amusement, affording means by which the boys can profitably spend their leisure time.

MUSIC.

56 band boys were discharged to the Army, and 10 to the Royal Navy, during the year, and it is only necessary to turn to pages 146 and 147 to show in how many regiments our boys are now serving. The dulness and monotony of constant routine and drill is somewhat enlivened by the performances of the band on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. It is most difficult to keep the string band up to its full strength, as violin learners, who also play some instrument in the brass band, are constantly required for and requisitioned by officers in the Army when seeking lads to fill the vacancies made in their regimental bands.

Nearly all applications for band boys, whether from Navy or Army, contain "a lad who can play a little on the violin preferred."

CARPENTERING.

I can add nothing to my Report of last year, but repeat here what I said then:—"The decks of the Ship are wearing away very rapidly, and the dry-rot is spreading considerably in various parts of the Ship; in course of a short time extensive repairs will be absolutely necessary; in the meantime, our staff of two carpenters, supplemented occasionally by a hired man, have all their work to do in patching bad places, and repairing boats."

TAILORING.

Each boy, as usual, on his admission, is taught to use a needle and repair his own clothes. The following is a list of the work done in the tailor's shop during the year:—

900 Serge Frocks looped and buttoned.	36 Flags made for use in boats.
280 Serge Frocks altered.	48 Pairs of Boxing Gloves repaired.
600 Gold Chevrons made.	70 Duck Bags made for Draughts and Dominoes.
18 Masthead Vane Pennants made.	100 Haversacks repaired.
98 Flags repaired.	290 Oilskins repaired.

280 Sou'-Westers repaired.	200 Pairs of Trousers shortened.
24 Pilot Jackets repaired.	1 Red Baize Cover made for Bass Drum.
20 Distinguishing Shoulder Belts made.	3 Boat Cloths repaired.
50 Flags made for use of boys learning Signalling.	4600 Soap Bags made.
12 Answering Pennants made for use in Boats.	1000 Eyelet Holes made in Towels.
48 Straw Hats ribboned.	300 Class Marks repaired.
80 Aprons repaired.	190 Serge Frocks marked with distinguishing Watch Stripes.
28 Aprons made for use of boys in Gun Room, &c.	148 Serge Frocks marked with distinguishing Band Lyres.
	2 Boats' Cloths made.

SHIPPING ESTABLISHMENT AT LIMEHOUSE.

The following table shows the number shipped each year from the Home at Limehouse in the Mercantile Marine. This does not include boys who are assisted to get ships for a second and sometimes a third voyage:—

YEAR.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	TOTAL.
No. shipped	63	107	78	81	95	93	104	91	87	92	118	148	1,257

HEALTH.

The following table is supplied by the Medical Officer, and speaks for itself:—

DISEASES.	No. of Sick admitted into Infirmary during 1889.	Percentage of Sick.	Deaths.
General Diseases—			
Febrile	5	·55	...
Constitutional	30	3·32	...
Local—			
Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	·33	...
" " Circulatory "	2	·22	...
" " Digestive "	146	16·16	...
" " Nervous "	2	·22	...
" " Cutaneous "	5	·55	...
" " Eye 	12	1·32	...
" " Ear 	4	·44	...
Accidental Injuries	90	9·96	1
Total	299	33·07	1

During the year 1889 the number of boys on board the "Exmouth" was 903.

SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION.

Chaplain's Report.

Training Ship "Exmouth,"

January, 1890.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in saying that the longer I have the honour of being connected with the "Exmouth," as Chaplain, the greater is the pleasure I find in my work.

Not only by the increased heartiness and reverence of the services, but by the feeling of strong personal friendship which happily exists between myself and the officers and boys am I cheered and encouraged, and the letters which from time to time I receive from boys who have joined the Navy, Army, or Mercantile Marine, prove that the work done on board has much wider influence than the limits of the Ship herself,

During the past year there have been two confirmations on board held by the Bishop of Colchester, one on May 29th, when 137 boys were confirmed, and one on December 31st, when 86 boys were confirmed. In both cases the reverent demeanour and attention not only of the candidates but of the whole ship's company was favourably noticed by the Bishop, and also I have to thank the Rev. F. Haslock for allowing the use of his church for these candidates to make their first communion; and the celebrations of Holy Communion on board have been also well attended. In conclusion, Sir, I must heartily thank you and my fellow-officers, especially the Schoolmasters, for your true and kindly help and co-operation in my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) R. T. WHITTINGTON,
Chaplain of the "Exmouth" and Canon of St. Albans.

Captain BOURCHIER, R.N.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general conduct of the boys during the year has been "very good."

The admission of boys has been, this year, considerably above the average of the last thirteen years.

We have had the good fortune to find suitable places in the world for a larger number of boys than in any preceding year since the Ship has been established.

Reference to the tabulated statement on page 4 will, I venture to believe, prove satisfactory.

At the "General Inspection" by the Board of Managers on the 22nd of June, 1889, Lord Brassey was good enough to distribute the annual prizes and certificates to the boys according to the list (A) appended hereto.

Mr. Halsey, who has so generously given six silver watches annually during the last three years on the anniversary of the birthday of his daughter, has again given the same number this year, which were presented, one to the best boy in each division as a prize for special good conduct and ability, on the 7th October, 1889, by the Chairman, Mr. R. Strong, J.P., who in his usual happy manner accompanied the distribution with a few encouraging and appropriate remarks to each boy.

I am thankful to say that owing to the kindness of a few friends a small fund has been instituted in order to defray the expense of some entertainments for the boys, which will to a *small extent* serve to relieve the severe monotony of the incessant training and drill.

This fund is called the General and Entertainment Fund, and is, I am happy to say, approved of by you, gentlemen.

On the 5th November our electric cables gave out, and we consequently had to fall back on our old oil lamps. The severe change from a beautiful light to a miserable one during the very darkest and shortest days of the year, and apparently shorter and darker than for some years before, made itself much felt in the teaching and instruction, particularly in school.

The new cables were not supplied by the close of the year, but I may add that they were successfully laid on the 16th January, 1890, and the electric light is again running very satisfactorily.

The usual list (B) of boys of whom we have heard, and many of whom have visited the Ship since their discharge, is appended.

I have again to record my thanks to the staff whom you have placed under my command for the excellent manner in which they have carried out their duties, and co-operated with me in the endeavour to carry out your wishes.

Thanking you, Gentlemen, for your unvarying kindness and support, and the confidence you have reposed in me,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. BOURCHIER,
Captain-Superintendent.

(A.)

TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

GOOD CONDUCT AND ABILITY PRIZE LIST, 22ND JUNE, 1889.

Order of Merit.	No. on Ship's Books.	NAMES.	No. on Watch Bill.	RANK.	UNION OR PARISH.	PRIZE.	QUALIFICATIONS.
1	2815	J. Hannon	372	Chief Petty Officer	St. Marylebone ..	Silver Watch "Brewer Prize"	Exemplary conduct; smart, good musician, never had a complaint against him for 3 years 10 months.
2	3014	J. T. Smith	180	Ditto	St. Marylebone ...	Silver Medal	Exemplary character; best coxswain of boat, good gunner, and smart sailor.
3	2960	H. G. Banks	265	Ditto	St. Saviour's ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; first-rate captain of division, active and smart sailor.
4	3319	E. A. Hunt	221	Ditto	St. Olave's ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; good and trustworthy store-room boy, very steady.
5	3225	G. Castle	443	Ditto	Greenwich ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; active gymnast and good chief petty officer.
6	3418	W. Newland	512	Ditto	Strand ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; capital chief petty officer, smart and active sailor.
7	3263	E. Seaman	345	Ditto	Camberwell..	Ditto	Exemplary character; excellent chief petty officer, good gymnast, and smart sailor.
8	3292	E. Baker	292	Ditto	Chelsea...	Ditto	Exemplary character; capital chief petty officer, hardworking and good tempered.
9	3061	H. Mee	381	Ditto	Lambeth ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; careful and steady chief petty officer and smart sailor.
10	3236	— Andrews	591	Ditto	Lambeth ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; very good chief petty officer, very attentive to his duty.
11	3528	Fk. Rose	38	Ditto	Lewisham ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; very steady chief petty officer, excellent character rapidly brought him to front.
12	3466	W. Denny	178	Ditto	St. Olave's ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; very good chief petty officer, was always good and attentive to sick boys.
13	3440	H. Hardman	441	Ditto	Mile End ...	Ditto	Exemplary character; very good chief petty officer, smart, and active gymnast.
14	2959	J. Wilcox...	182	Ditto	St. Saviour's ...	Silver Watch	Good captain of division; exemplary conduct; good sailmaker; all round, the most useful boy in the Ship.
15	3177	G. Gilbert	299	1st class Petty Officer	Wandsworth ...	Ditto	Exemplary conduct; good tempered; and the most popular boy, which he deserves to be.

The undermentioned boys were then called to stand forward as "honourably mentioned" in the following "order of merit," for good conduct and ability in various ways. They would have been awarded prizes, next to those who have received medals if we had had sufficient prizes to give them, but the number has been properly limited to the silver watches and medals which have been awarded. They had the honour of being presented with a certificate of merit for good conduct and ability:—

3032 Burgess	...	...	62	3386 Hornsby	...	...	230
3035 Lawrence	...	...	315	3387 Sparks	...	...	284
3039 Lodge...	...	...	57	3393 Adams	...	...	133
3058 Collins	...	...	271	3412 Scott ...	...	...	129
3087 Sbere	...	...	241	3416 Selby ...	...	...	416
3142 Ryan ...	...	...	379	3417 Smith...	...	...	555
3144 Adams	...	...	486	3424 Houchen	...	...	136
3175 Lawrence	...	...	292	3448 Hill ...	...	...	310
3185 Grinyer	...	...	46	3462 Ellis ...	...	...	331
3193 Kromback	...	...	291	3463 Gant ...	...	...	407
3209 Roffe ...	...	...	188	3500 Taylor	...	...	534
3224 Davey	...	...	507	3504 Bevan...	...	...	557
3235 Miller...	...	...	432	3506 Cutter	...	...	457
3239 Vandyke	...	...	64	3509 Lewis...	...	...	3
3243 Sorrell	...	...	122	3525 Docwra	...	...	258
3245 Theobald	...	...	276	3538 Champon	...	...	112
3261 Smith...	...	...	335	3556 Corrall	...	...	449
3293 Pignat	...	...	231	3557 Hendrick	...	...	570
3305 Fair ...	...	...	492	3564 Mothersole	...	...	43
3310 Pateman	...	...	433	3599 Blood...	...	...	385
3321 Winder	...	...	313	3610 Massey	...	...	177
3325 Wilcox	...	...	510	3644 Faulkner	...	...	524
3341 Tarleton	...	...	200	3649 Lovejoy	...	...	436
3363 Wilton	...	...	354	3705 Harding	...	...	196
3367 Knowlden	...	...	12	3719 Slade ...	...	...	517
3370 Waterman	...	...	256	3721 Hanshaw	...	...	579
3371 Steele	...	...	151	3896 Nicholas	...	...	39
3382 Buchan	...	...	305	3912 Rickman	...	...	161

